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U.S. Won't Oppose Emergency Action by Yeltsin But It Draws Line at Military Force

By Elaine Sciolino... WASHINGTON — The United States would not oppose a move by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia to introduce emergency measures such as the suspension of the Congress of People's Deputies...

Russian Leader Defends His Policies

By Margaret Shapiro... MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, stung by a humiliating defeat in Russia's conservative Congress, vowed Friday to defend his programs and settle the country's debilitating power struggle by taking his case to the voters.

Abandoning Treaty, North Korea Warns Against Nuclear Ban

By Nicholas D. Kristof... BEIJING — North Korea warned Friday that it would adopt a "strong defensive countermeasure" if Western countries imposed sanctions following its announcement earlier in the day that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.



Residents appraising the wreckage of several cars, destroyed in one of many car-bomb blasts and other explosions that shook Bombay on Friday.

Up to 200 Killed as Bombing Wave Sweeps Bombay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... BOMBAY — A synchronized chain of car bombs killed as many as 200 people and injured hundreds Friday, renewing panic in a city recovering from Hindu-Muslim riots.

Germans Join FBI in N.Y. Bomb Probe

By Marc Fisher... BONN — The Constitutional Protection Office of Germany's domestic intelligence agency, and the Federal Criminal Police have joined with the FBI to investigate the source of about \$8,000 transferred from Germany to a New Jersey account held jointly by two suspects in the World Trade Center bombing.

Pentagon Moves to Shut Bases in U.S. and Europe

By John Lancaster... WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin on Friday recommended closing 31 major military bases in the United States and scaling back or reorganizing 134, rejecting pleas from lawmakers on behalf of communities that will lose jobs and population when the installations shut their gates.

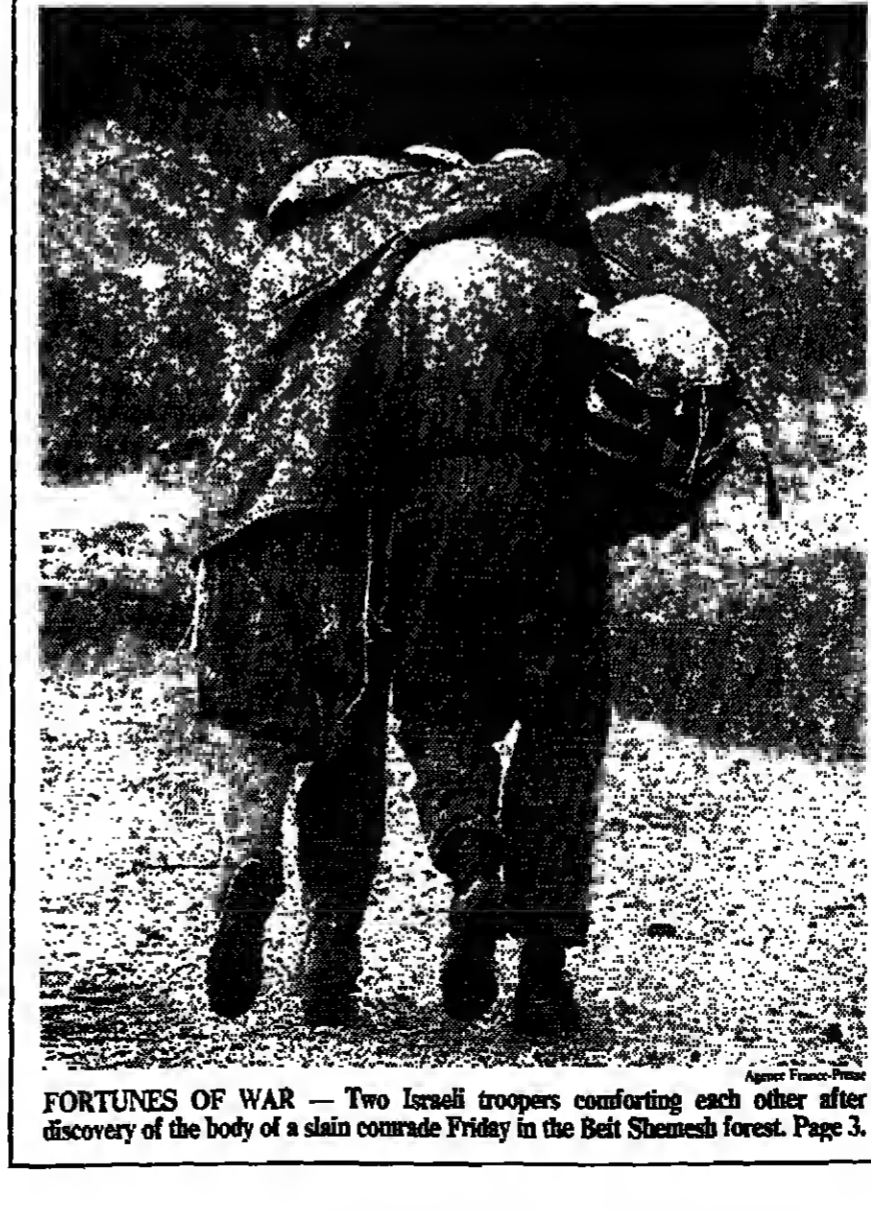
Life's a Beach, Sometimes, in Somalia

By Donatella Lorch... MOGADISHU, Somalia — In the last three weeks, the half-mile of gently curving sand of Arroyo beach, complete with a newly built wooden beach club, has become the favorite gathering spot for American and United Nations forces in Somalia.

Kiosk U.S. Retaliation Looms Against EC

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Friday that it was virtually certain the United States would retaliate against the European Community in a trade dispute over government contracts.

Market data section including Dow Jones (Down 29.18), Trib Index (Down 0.86%), and The Dollar exchange rates.



FORTUNES OF WAR — Two Israeli troopers comforting each other after discovery of the body of a slain comrade Friday in the Beit Shemesh forest. Page 3.



# FIRST 100 DAYS / THE RUMORS SQUELCHED

## Senate Unit Approves Clinton's Package

By Eric Pianin  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Senate Budget Committee approved President Bill Clinton's economic package after the Democratic majority reduced deficit spending by \$96 billion more than he had proposed.

The budget resolution contains the broad outlines of Mr. Clinton's five-year plan, calling for one of the largest tax increases in history and substantial additional spending designed to spark the economy.

As revised by the Senate, the president's package would increase "investment" spending during that period by \$124 billion and bolster taxes by \$295 billion while reducing other spending by \$332 billion.

During a 12-hour meeting, the often fractious Democrats, flustered and galvanized by Mr. Clinton's attention, flocked aside 34 Republican amendments mostly aimed at weakening the plan. The budget resolution was adopted, 12 to 9, along strict party lines.

"I think Democrats feel they have an obligation to break the deadlock that's existed on budgetary matters over the past few years, and I think the president has been very persuasive in encouraging Democrats to come along with him," said the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee.

Although the Democrats uniformly rejected Republican amendments, three Democratic senators — Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, J. James Exon of Nebraska and Kent Conrad of North Dakota — expressed sympathy for one that would have scrapped Mr. Clinton's proposed increase in the Social Security tax on wealthier recipients.

Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, gleefully declared, "We are witnessing the unraveling of the Clinton tax package tonight."

In the House, liberal and moderate Democrats, troubled by the deep cuts in the spending resolution that emerged from the House Budget Committee, said they would require that the White House back a full \$16.2 billion in short-term economic stimulus as the price for their support.

The Senate and House versions of the resolutions essentially achieve similar amounts of additional reduction, but in different ways.

The additional cuts are needed to keep Mr. Clinton's budget proposals beneath the spending caps imposed by a 1990 budget agreement and to make up for lost ground after the Congressional Budget Office declared recently that Mr. Clinton's proposals would fall about \$67 billion short of his five-year deficit-reduction targets.

Mr. Clinton on Feb. 17 proposed reducing deficit spending by \$473 billion over five years. The Senate resolution would reduce the deficit \$502 billion. The House version would cut it by \$510 billion.



President Clinton looking on as Janet Reno took the oath of office for attorney general on Friday at the White House.

## A Smear Campaign Thwarted

### Source of Innuendo on Attorney General Quits

By Michael Isikoff  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The chief Capitol Hill lobbyist for the National Rifle Association has been removed from his job after he acknowledged spreading derogatory and unsubstantiated allegations about Attorney General Janet Reno.

The removal of David W. Gibbons, the association's director of federal affairs, was disclosed by the gun organization on Thursday as the Senate voted, 98 to 0, to approve Miss Reno's nomination, making her the final Clinton administration cabinet secretary to be confirmed for office. She was sworn in Friday morning as the first woman to head the Justice Department.

The organization has been effective at both the state and federal levels in blocking strict control of gun sales in the United States, and it was expected that Miss Reno would be a forceful advocate of gun control.

"We do not traffic in unsubstantiated rumors," said James Jay Baker, executive director of the gun association's Institute for Legislative Analysis, who confirmed that Mr. Gibbons had resigned his job supervising the organization's five congressional lobbyists.

"A lot of people were upset about it," Mr. Baker said. "You can agree or disagree with us on the issues, but we like to stick to the facts."

Mr. Gibbons, along with Thomas Jipping, director of the Free Congress Foundation's Center for Law and Democracy, had been among a number of conservative activists who had contacted the Senate Judiciary Committee last month and raised questions about Miss Reno's character.

Among the stories they spread was that she had been stopped on several occasions for drunken driving but received favorable treatment from the police and was over-

charged, an allegation that Miss Reno denied and that an FBI investigation found was without any foundation.

But the rumor circulated among Miss Reno's opponents and Republican Senate staff members, setting in motion a chain of events that bogged down the FBI and Judiciary Committee staff for weeks in a fruitless effort to check out the story.

During her confirmation hearing this week and during floor discussion before the vote Thursday, the Judiciary Committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, and the ranking Republican, Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah, expressed considerable irritation with the rumormongering about Miss Reno.

Mr. Biden said the committee staff wasted hours investigating the stories. "This hate-mongering campaign is despicable to my mind," Mr. Hatch said when the hearing opened Tuesday.

## Killing Concentrates Abortionists on Self-Defense

By Felicity Barringer  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The low-rise suburban landscape that is the setting of most abortion clinics is an unlikely backdrop for martial metaphors and discussions of how to block bullets. But in one small city after another, abortionists said that they see the fatal shooting of their colleague, Dr. David Gunn, as the inevitable result of a moral battle that long ago turned physical.

If abortion opponents see the shooting as an "isolated incident" and the work of a "nutcase," abortion rights advocates and doctors who perform 1.6 million abortions each year in the United States see it as the culmination of a decade or more of blockades, firebombings, putrid chemical attacks and nighttime gunfire.

Given that history, the slaying of Dr. Gunn in Pensacola, Florida, has become a call to arms among abortionists, who say it is past time to defend themselves and each other.

In Boulder, Colorado, it is bulletproof windows. In Santa Rosa, California, abor-

tion rights volunteers are organizing 24-hour watches at clinics. In Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Wichita, Kansas, abortion clinics employ guards. The Planned Parenthood clinic in Kansas City, Missouri, and Des Moines hired armed guards Thursday.

Dr. G. W. Orr, an obstetrician who performs abortions in Omaha, Nebraska, and he is not stopping at that. "Overnight I changed handguns and went from a .38 caliber to a .45. That's just make a bigger hole in somebody."

In Milwaukee, Dr. George Woodward went public Thursday about the threats he had endured as an abortion provider, figuring that high visibility was safer than a low profile. In a phone interview he said:

"I'm working hand in glove with Planned Parenthood and the Milwaukee and Brookfield police departments, doing everything I can to take every precaution I can. I haven't become a Salman Rushdie yet, but I may."

He was referring to the British novelist living under a death sentence from Islamic fundamentalists who accuse him of blasphemy.

On the other hand, some abortion providers said there was little more they could realistically hope to do to protect themselves.

In Colorado, Dr. Warren Hera, medical director of the Boulder Abortion Clinic, said: "I am sitting here behind my desk, looking out a bulletproof window. I work in four layers of bulletproof windows. Death threats are so common they are not remarkable. I went to a pro-choice meeting in Denver recently, and as I walked through the picket line, someone said, 'You should die.'"

Many abortion opponents, whose movement had been built on appeals to morality, showed palpable anguish at an act of violence in the name of their cause.

This anguish was less evident in the earliest reactions from groups such as Operation Rescue, Rescue America and Missionaries to the Preborn, which mixed pallid condemnations of the murder with calls for support funds for the family of the accused murderer, Michael F. Griffin.

Speaking of Dr. Gunn, the Operation Rescue director, Randall Terry, told CBS News: "While we grieve for him and for his widow and for his children, we must also grieve for

the thousands of children that he has murdered."

Debbie Dykes, a member of the American Family Association, said: "I think the man that was killed — and it was unfortunate — he should be glad he was out killed the same way that he has killed other people, which is limb by limb."

By contrast, the U.S. Catholic Conference and some other longtime abortion opponents reacted with rage tempered with sorrow at an act that some feel threatens to diminish their cause.

"The violence of killing in the name of pro-life makes a mockery of the pro-life cause," the conference stated. "As we abhor the violence of abortion, we abhor violence as a dangerous and deplorable means to stop abortion."

The statement continued: "It is not enough to say, 'We sympathize with Mr. Griffin's motivations but disagree with his actions.' In the name and in the true spirit of pro-life, we call on all in the pro-life movement to condemn such violence in no uncertain terms."

## POLITICAL NOTES

**Blackmun May Retire From High Court Soon**

BOSTON — U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun, 84, the court's oldest justice, told a law school audience that he expects to retire soon.

"I know how old I am and I don't intend to stay there very much longer," the justice told a New England School of Law audience. He said he and Justice Byron White, 75, were the most likely candidates to retire. Justice Blackmun, who was appointed by President Richard Nixon in 1970 and is best known as the author of Roe v. Wade, the 1973 ruling that legalized abortion, is a voice of moderation in the court. Justice White, who began his tenure as a liberal, has become part of the court's conservative bloc. (AP)

**The Hard Sense About a One-Dollar Coin**

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group of House members has proposed a novel way to save an estimated \$395 million a year: abolish the one-dollar bill.

Citing a General Accounting Office study, the lawmakers argued that it would be far cheaper for the Treasury to mint gold-colored dollar coins than print dollar bills.

Bills are cheaper to print, 3.5 cents each, rather than 8 cents for minting a dollar coin, they said. But the true dollar bill will last only 17 months, while a coin should last 30 years. (WP)

**Senate Pushes Ahead 'Motor Voter' Bill**

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats turned back a Republican effort to scuttle their proposal to allow voter registration at unemployment and welfare offices, a move described by one Republican senator as a thinly disguised effort to put more Democrats on the voter rolls.

Legislation before the Senate to liberalize voting laws would require states to allow people to register to vote when they apply for driver's licenses or for a broad array of government services, including welfare and unemployment benefits.

The "motor voter" legislation, named after its driver's license provision, is one of several bills that were vetoed last year by President George Bush and have been revived in anticipation that they will pass and be signed into law by President Bill Clinton. (WT)

**Quote/Unquote**

Mr. Clinton, at a Rose Garden ceremony for the swearing in of Janet Reno as attorney general: "You proved to the nation that you are a strong and an independent person who will give me your best legal judgment, whether or not it's what I want to hear." (JHT)

## Rabin Encouraged by Syrians

### Israeli Chief Now Wants to Clarify Clinton's Role in Talks

By David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin says that Syria has shown "the beginning of a better approach" to a peace agreement with Israel and that he now wants to know what role the Clinton administration will play in bridging the gaps.

Mr. Rabin said in an interview Thursday before leaving for the United States that there was "no doubt" that in the past no agreement was concluded in the region without the active involvement of the United States.

In meetings with President Bill Clinton and other officials, Mr. Rabin said he intended to ask what the administration meant by its recent pledge to be a "full partner" in the peace talks.

Mr. Rabin did not elaborate on the basis for his optimism about the talks with Syria over the Golan Heights, but other Israeli officials said Mr. Rabin had embarked on a "Syria first" negotiating strategy to emphasize talks with Damascus now and leave the difficult issues involving Palestinian self-rule until later.

A senior official in Mr. Rabin's Labor Party said he believed that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher's recent visit to Damascus produced a positive atmosphere, but no substantive changes in position.

Syria wants full return of the Golan — which Israel captured in 1967 and later annexed — while Israel wants a full peace, and both countries appear to be jockeying to find out what the other is offering.

"We are ready to withdraw the Israeli armed forces on the Golan Heights to secured and recognized boundaries," Mr. Rabin said. "But we will not negotiate the geographical dimension of the withdrawal before we know what we are getting for it."

Mr. Rabin reiterated that Israel wanted "open boundaries for movement of people and goods, diplomatic relations" as well as "policies by the two governments that will encourage normalization of relations between people."

He also said a peace treaty must not be linked to other negotiations and must be reinforced by "security arrangements" which he did not outline.

Asked whether the 1978 Camp David agreement with Egypt — including increased American aid in return for Israel's relinquishing of territory — could apply also to a deal with Syria, Mr. Rabin responded, "I will not say that it was a bad model."

He said he realized that both Israel and Syria would have to make compromises but added that "the basic difference is that Israel has to give tangibles — territory."

"We get words and papers that, unless they are translated into the realities of the lives of the two people, might be worth nothing," he said.

Mr. Rabin said he remained dissatisfied with the format of simultaneous talks with Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians that was set at Madrid in October 1991.

He said there were "question marks in my mind" about whether progress with one of the parties "can be completed, signed and carried out" without waiting for the others.

He said, however, that he would not seek to change the current for-

mat, to avoid lengthy procedural wrangling.

**2 More Israelis Killed**

An Israeli soldier was found shot to death Friday and a Jewish woman in the Gaza Strip was fatally stabbed by Arabs, the fifth and sixth Israelis to be killed this month. The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

The attacks have provoked retaliatory assaults by Jewish settlers in the territories and aggressive responses by Israeli motorists and soldiers to Arab stone-throwing. In the latest clash, troops shot and killed a teenager Friday in Hebron, the fifth Palestinian killed by Israelis in 10 days.

Concerned that the violence is spinning out of control, police announced that they would increase roadblocks and spot-checks of Arabs in Israel proper. Army officers, meanwhile, warned settlers against further vigilante action against Palestinians.

Given Israel's near-universal military conscription, the killing of a soldier almost invariably has reverberations.

The stabbing victim in Gaza Friday was Simcha Levy, 45, an Israeli woman who had picked up Arab laborers outside Khan Yunis to drive them to work in Israel.

## Away From Politics

Dr. Jack Kevorkian, the Michigan doctor who has helped 15 terminally ill people die since 1990, says he may assist in another suicide within a few weeks despite a new state law banning the practice.

Rodney G. King suffered his most serious injuries from baton blows to the head and face, not from repeated falls to the pavement, a medical expert testified in the federal trial of four Los Angeles police officers charged with violating Mr. King's civil rights. The testimony contradicts the position staked out by defense lawyers and represents a chief element of the prosecution case against them.

The utility that owns the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania will be allowed to charge its customers to help pay for dismantling the reactor, which was damaged in 1979 in the nation's worst nuclear accident. The state's Public Utility Commission voted to let Metropolitan Edison Co. charge its customers \$8.3 million a year to cover decommissioning costs.

New York City must provide certain minimum standards in housing, homeless people with the human immunodeficiency virus who have symptoms of illness but do not yet have AIDS, a state Supreme Court judge has ruled. Advocates for the homeless say the ruling will force the city to remove this group from its shelters.

AP, LAT, NYT

## Wang Zhen, a Chinese Leader, Dies

By Lena H. Sun  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — Vice President Wang Zhen, 85, one of the few remaining veterans of the Chinese Communist revolution, died Friday, the official Xinhua press agency said.

Mr. Wang was believed to have had cancer and severe respiratory ailments. He had been critically ill for months. The news agency said he died in Guangzhou after "failing to respond to medical treatment."

Television announcers, wearing black, called Mr. Wang "a great proletarian revolutionary, statesman and soldier, a staunch Marxist and an outstanding leader of the party and the state."

His passing underscores China's

obsession with the death watch over its handful of ruling elders, all of them in their 80s and 90s. The group was nicknamed "the immortals," after legendary mystics who learned the secret to eternal life, and its most important member is the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, who will turn 89 in August. He appeared on television in January.

What happens in China in the next few years hinges on who among these elders can live the longest, and therefore exert the most influence.

The group originally numbered eight, but in June former President Li Xianjun became the first to die. Of the six who remain, the senior economic planner Chen Yun, 88, who is also in poor health, is be-

lieved to be Mr. Deng's strongest rival.

Because he has been ailing for months, Mr. Wang's passing is not expected to produce a major shift in the power balance between hard-liners and moderates, Chinese and Western analysts said. Mr. Wang was decidedly a hard-liner.

Born to a poor peasant family in central China's Hunan Province, Mr. Wang had only an 8-year-old education level, according to official biographies. He started working at a railroad worker at an early age, but when he was 16, he was dismissed from his job for slapping the wife of a foreign employee of the railroad. Three years later, he joined the Communist Party, and two years later entered the Red Army.

In the bombing of the World Trade Center, "why were New Yorkers able to cope, to evacuate the twin towers without panic and hysteria?" asks the syndicated columnist Mary McCroory, who is a Washingtonian. "Because," she wrote, "New Yorkers are so accustomed to adversity, congestion and impossible conditions that they were equal to an unparalleled disaster. Every day in their gritty lives, they are so elbowed, jostled, crammed, that it is almost second nature to them. Add in clouds of acrid black smoke, jammed, unlit stairwells — these are differences of detail, not kind."

Borden Inc., the dairy products company, is reviving its symbol, Elsie the Cow, after 20 years in retirement. Also making a comeback in TV and print ads are her husband, Elmer, and their children, Benlah and Beauregard, now called Bea and the Besuameister. "Guess who's on the mooove?" billboards are asking. The next round of billboards will answer, to nobody's surprise, "It's Elsie! (And she's more moooveless than ever.)"

Sponsors of a Los Angeles slogan contest warned in advertisements that people submitting entries should "send a stamped addressed envelope if you want your work returned."

Arthur Higbee

## AMERICAN TOPICS

**Americans Live Too Well, But Not, Alas, Too Wisely**

Americans are fatter, do less strenuous exercise, eat less sensibly, are more stressed and sleep less than they did a decade ago, according to a broad-based survey.

Baxter International, a distributor of health products, sponsored the survey, which was conducted by the Louis Harris polling organization.

The most encouraging signs, a Harris spokesman said, were an "enormous increase" in seat-belt use, from 19 percent in 1983 to 70 percent in 1992, and in smoke-detector use, from 67 percent to 90 percent. The proportion of nonsmokers and non-drinkers rose. But there was slippage in the health-conscious lifestyle of the past two decades. Sixty-six percent of American adults weigh more than the recommended weight, up from 58 percent in 1983.

Although three-quarters of Americans still get regular exercise — a drop of one percentage point in the past few years — only 33 percent now engage in strenuous exercise at least three times a week, down from 37 percent in 1991.

The survey also found that "only about half the population tries hard to avoid salt, fat and cholesterol" and to eat a substantial amount of fiber-containing foods, such as grains, fruits and vegetables.

In 1983, 28 percent of the sample said they felt stress almost every day or several days a week. By 1992, this had increased to 33 percent. And one-third of respondents said they get by on six hours of sleep or less, up from 25 percent in 1983. On the other hand, nonsmokers rose from 70 percent of the population in 1983 to 76 percent in 1992, and nondrinkers from 34 percent to 40 percent.

**Short Takes**

The U.S. infant mortality rate has dropped to its lowest level on record, mostly because of a new lung treatment for premature babies, but the country still trails most of the developed world, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a federal agency.

The death rate for black infants fell, but they still died at more than twice the rate of whites. The rate for black infants was 18 per 1,000, down from 18.6 in 1989, compared with 7.6 for whites, down from 8.1. In the United States as a whole, for every 1,000 births in 1990, 9.2 babies died before age 1, down from 9.8 in 1989. The new rate raised the United States two notches, to 20th place, in the UN ranking of infant mortality in 23 developed countries. Japan has the world's best rate, 5 deaths per 1,000 live births; the

United States ranked below Italy and ahead of Greece.

In the bombing of the World Trade Center, "why were New Yorkers able to cope, to evacuate the twin towers without panic and hysteria?" asks the syndicated columnist Mary McCroory, who is a Washingtonian. "Because," she wrote, "New Yorkers are so accustomed to adversity, congestion and impossible conditions that they were equal to an unparalleled disaster. Every day in their gritty lives, they are so elbowed, jostled, crammed, that it is almost second nature to them. Add in clouds of acrid black smoke, jammed, unlit stairwells — these are differences of detail, not kind."

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Herald Tribune

Yes, Talk to Pyongyang

North Korea put its army on alert Tuesday in reaction to the Team Spirit exercises conducted by U.S. and South Korean forces. Only six weeks before, Pyongyang refused access to International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors. Now the North Koreans want to talk to the United States to resolve differences. The Clinton administration would be wise to oblige before its prudent policy of opening up North Korea gets derailed. It can use these talks to urge Pyongyang to accept inspections.

Moreover, the United States could defer participation in future exercises and encourage North and South Korea to scale down any exercises they may hold — a useful step in building mutual confidence. At the same time North Korea needs to allow IAEA inspectors into its nuclear waste sites. By examining the North's reactors and waste, they could clear up any discrepancy between what Pyongyang told the agency about the operation of its reactors and what the IAEA discovered in recent inspections. Such inspections would help the agency determine how much plutonium the North could have produced — and whether it was enough for bomb-making.

'Sheriffs' in the Cabinet

The story is told of Lyndon Johnson marveling at his old friend Sam Rayburn over the glamour and intellect of the men — they were men — that John Kennedy had brought into his government. "Well, Lyndon," the House speaker replied, "you may be right, and they may be every bit as intelligent as you say. But I'd feel a whole lot better about them if just one of them had run for sheriff once."

ing an elected official, and we do not mean here to romanticize politicians. Many rogues get voted in, and a lot of good people never run. More broadly, it is good for a free society to maintain a certain skepticism about all who aspire to control the levers of state power. The hunger for power can be pernicious, and power can do the worst things to the best people. It would also be a mistake for any president to look only to elected officials to fill the government. Many policy intellectuals who operate at the edges of politics — notable examples include Alice Rivlin, the deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget; Labor Secretary Robert Reich; and Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services — can hold their own with politicians in knowledge of how politics and governing fit together. There are other jobs that require rather narrow but important technical expertise that a president is unlikely to find among folks who run for office. And governments can use the voices of business people, labor leaders, community activists and others who choose not to go through trial by ballot.

Abortion: A Federal Role

On Wednesday morning a physician named David Gunn emerged from his car and walked toward the back door of the Pensacola Women's Medical Services clinic. He was shot in the back, and killed, by Michael Griffin — one of the lawless army of vandals that has roamed the United States for more than a decade attempting to deny women their constitutionally protected right to abortion.

deployed to protect women seeking abortions in violence-prone areas. And FBI agents should investigate vicious acts and the possibility that fringe elements in the anti-abortion movement have formed a nationwide guerrilla network. Congress can help by passing two important bills: the Freedom of Choice Act, which would negate recent Supreme Court decisions that allowed state politicians to impose administrative burdens on women's right to choose abortion. And Representative Charles Schumer's Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, which makes blocking an abortion clinic a federal crime. In areas where local police have proved unable or unwilling to remove blockades, a federal presence is critical.

This murder was the latest escalation in a crescendo of violence by anti-abortion activists. In the name of "life," the anti-abortion army has bombed or set fire to more than 100 clinics over the past 15 years, invaded more than 300 and vandalized more than 400. Last month in Corpus Christi, Texas, its arsonists leveled a clinic and three nearby buildings. It has stalked medical personnel, used their photographs on "Wanted for Murder" posters, forced physicians to wear bulletproof vests and work behind steel shutters. It has also driven many doctors out of their abortion practices.

The killing of Dr. Gunn brought forth a dismaying callousness from some elements of the anti-abortion movement. Listen to Don Treshman, the head of Rescue America: "While Gunn's death is unfortunate, it's also true that quite a number of babies' lives will be saved." And to Randall Terry, the leader of Operation Rescue: "While we grieve for him and for his widow and for his children, we must also grieve for the thousands of children that he has murdered."

Such statements condone the violence and discredit the speakers and their organizations. The best antidote is a strong federal response that protects the victims and brings the perpetrators to justice.

Wherever the inspiration and money for the World Trade Center bombing came from, the tragedy at least gives us a chance to examine Middle East terrorism and see it whole — a major danger in international life, a planned policy, not a mad, unfaithful passion. It is fathomable, Middle East terrorism originated in and is carried out from the capitals of those states that believe that their power at home and their reach abroad are served best by inflaming hatred and organizing financing or giving haven to gangs who will create paralyzing fear among domestic and foreign foes.

Now, for the first time, one of that army has used a gun. Let the crack of the pistol signal time for the federal government to step in forcefully — to protect women and doctors from violent harassment as they pursue a constitutional right. The Bush and Reagan administrations did little to protect women like those New Yorkers who stood in the rain eight years ago, some groggy from anesthetic, because of a bomb threat that evacuated a clinic on Manhattan's East Side. Nor did they help protect the people of Wichita, Kansas, who in 1991 endured a three-week occupation of their city by the members of Operation Rescue, a group on the radical fringe of the anti-abortion movement. Although police protection is a local responsibility, the lesson of the civil rights era was that, in cases of political violence, the federal government must intervene to prevent the spread of terrorism.

Once again a great honor for Slobodan Milosevic: The French president received him in Paris and both of the Yugoslavia peace negotiators, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, turned up to request his help. The Serbian president is supposed to put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to get them to accept the Bosnian peace plan. Thus the man most responsible for the war in Yugoslavia is given a second chance to be celebrated as a peace angel. Of course it is no disgrace for negotiators to seek the help of a warrior if it brings the end of war nearer. But this must be doubted. The Bosnian Serbs continue their policy of expulsions with unreduced brutality and play a cynical game with aid convoys. All promises made by Mr. Milosevic must be regarded as worthless.

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The Main Event Is Moscow, and the Time Is Now

WASHINGTON — At the height of the Vietnam War, Senator George Aiken of Vermont proposed his famous formula for extraction: "Declare victory and get out." He was a prophet before his time. Last week, the special U.S. envoy to Somalia, Robert Oakley, declared his mission a success and announced that he was returning home. On the same day, Defense Secretary Les Aspin declared three days of airstrikes in Bosnia a "great success" and announced that they would be suspended.

By Charles Kranthammer
If the American departure precipitates another Somali slide into anarchy, Operation Restore Hope will be on quite a different page. In Bosnia, the choice between embarrassment and disaster is even starker. Rapid U.S. intervention has predictably backfired. The American airstrikes were intended to relieve Muslim strongholds under Serbian siege. The Serbs figured that if the Americans were going to interfere with siege warfare, they had better try direct assault. Hence the fierce fighting that followed the airstrikes.

Somalia and the world's other brushfires is a convenient distraction from the overriding foreign policy issue facing the United States: helping save the Russian experiment in democracy. It is in Moscow, not Mogadishu, that the peace in the post-Cold War world hinges. The danger to that peace is not theoretical. The reactionary Russian parliament trying to overthrow Mr. Yeltsin considers Russia's current pro-Western foreign policy not just supine but treasonous. The anti-Yeltsin forces would bail nuclear disarmament, try to reclaim the Soviet empire and make Soviet-style mischief in places like Iraq.

A Useful Time to View Mideast Terrorism Whole

NEW YORK — Despite the deaths in the World Trade Center bombing and the blood of the wounded, neither the press, the public nor the government in America has focused on the basic nature of terrorism in and from the Middle East. The full story of how the bombing was inspired, organized and paid for may not be told in court for years, if ever. We still do not know the truth about the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. But we do not need the courts, just the record of recent history, to understand that Middle Eastern terrorism is not born in some storage locker in New Jersey or the furries of a few traveling fanatics.

By A. M. Rosenthal
The Western focus is on Iran and Libya. But it is Syria that has made the most politically important terrorist state. President Hafiz Assad is accepted respectfully as the key to Middle East peace, courted by the United States and Israel, all without surrendering Syria's position as sanctuary, base and dispatch point for terrorist gangs from the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Iran, Japan, Turkey and other places.

Mr. Djerjijan: We present the facts to his government as we see them, very candidly, very frankly. And we haven't been able to narrow the differences between us on that. Mr. Lantos: It is your judgment that, as of today, there are still terrorist groups on Syrian soil? Mr. Djerjijan: Yes. But... we have absolutely no evidence of the Syrian government itself being engaged in an act of terrorism since 1986. What? A government allowing terrorist gangs to operate from its soil is not "engaged" itself? "Not since 1986" — that solves Syria of any responsibility for destroying Pan Am 103. Once the U.S. said that was a Syrian-Iranian job but now it blames only Libya.

Fighting AIDS: First, Depoliticize It

WASHINGTON — A reasonable surmise is that about 50 years ago, in East and Central Africa, some hunters and their families who ate monkeys became infected with a low-virulence progenitor of what is now known to be the virus that causes AIDS. Thus on the continent where the human race may have begun, there began an epidemic. Its dynamics have now led some researchers to an encouraging conclusion: In the United States the disease is largely concentrated in perhaps 30 neighborhoods. Change behavior in those places and the epidemic will recede.

By George F. Will
toward minority heterosexuals — needle-sharing intravenous drug abusers and their sexual partners. AIDS has been particularly disconcerting because Americans had come to believe that their country was no longer vulnerable to mass infectious disease. But in a century of global interconnections, pandemics — vast outbreaks of infectious diseases — are more possible than ever. Gina Kolata, a science reporter for The New York Times, wrote that some experts now believe that the AIDS epidemic in the United States "can be all but stamped out" without a vaccine or miracle drug. The strategy would involve preventing risky behavior that is particularly prevalent in 25 to 30 neighborhoods nationwide. But, Ms. Kolata says, among measures health officials want to apply are some that many conservatives oppose, including free distribution of hypodermic needles, more drug treatment programs and explicit sex education "adapted to the language and mores of affected neighborhoods."

restoration of its important position in the modern world. The whole heart of America goes out to the Russian nation in its effort to free itself from autocratic government."
1943: Where Is Hitler?
LONDON — [From our New York edition:] An announcement that Germany's annual "Heroes' Day" has been postponed fueled rumors that Hitler Adolf Hitler may have suffered a nervous collapse after months of worry over the Russian front. A Budapest report said Hitler had retired from military leadership in favor of a "last-hope" ruminative — Marshal Ewald von Kleist, Marshal Erwin Rommel and Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz. [Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles said he had received unconfirmed reports that Hitler had suffered collapse.] Hitler failed to appear for the Jan. 30 celebration of the tenth anniversary of his accession to power and for the Nazi Party anniversary on Feb. 24.

Italy, Japan: Only One Is Cleaning Up

By William Pfaff
PARIS — There is a crucial difference between the scandals now devastating the political classes of Italy and Japan. That in Italy is catholic, leading toward a reform of public life. That in Japan is democratizing because there is no evident solution. The sources of scandal and corruption are much the same in both countries. Both have been governed since World War II by conservative parties or coalitions, essentially unchallenged and unchanging over the years. In both cases the governing party structure, or structures, became increasingly entangled with commercial and financial enterprises, which paid the politicians to protect their interests. In Italy this entanglement began in the clandestine financing of the governing parties but turned into the corruption of individual politicians. This occurred in a society historically suspicious of power and government. Italians have always relied on family and friends for security and advancement, and regarded the institutions of state with hostility. This is a legacy of the centuries of disunity, extreme partisanship, and foreign occupation, or control of the Italian states, producing in contemporary Italy that lack of civil or civic responsibility, and a cynicism about government, which invited abuse. What is happening now reveals an explosive reversal in that situation, as public opinion massively sustains the investigating magistrates and journalists who are revealing the pervasive corruption of public life. Public opinion has just blocked the government's efforts to avert the country's paralysis through a partial amnesty. Entente and the implementation of corrupt party financing. However, there are reform parties and movements ready to take over responsibility for the country. A referendum on reform of the electoral system is set for next month, and elections will follow. Italy faces a chaotic period but one from which it is reasonable to expect an ultimately constructive outcome. This is not true for Japan. Japan is a society with an intensely corporate sense of itself, prizing unity and cooperation, national harmony. Enterprise and state always have been linked. The great financial-industrial combinations of today, with their intimate involvement with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Treasury, are simply new versions of the "zaibatsu" that dominated the economic life of prewar Japan, and the zaibatsu in turn had their origins in state-favored family alliances of the post-Meiji Restoration period in the late 19th century. In Japan's circumstances, political opposition tends to be perceived as a form of dissonance, hostile to the desired national harmony. Opposition parties have thus never fared well, and in postwar Japan have never become a serious force. They have never remotely resembled a credible alternative to government by the Liberal Democratic Party — which now has been uninterrupted in power for 37 years. Where then does Japan turn, when that party is revealed as corrupt to an extent that approaches fantasy? The most important political figure in the country, Shin Kanemaru, 78, the Liberal Democratic leader who for years is said to have chosen the prime minister and government from behind the scenes, was found Tuesday to possess in his home an office a suspiciously huge amount of cash and bearer bonds — worth some \$30 million to \$60 million — as well as hundreds of pounds of gold bars. This was the stunning culmination, if scarcely the end, of a series of political-financial scandals involving leading Liberal Democrats. But these have failed to bring down the government, or seriously shake the party. There simply is no alternative to the Liberal Democrats. The opposition parties are marginal. Japan is institutionally a democracy, but functionally a nondemocracy. In the present age of internationalized politics, economics and communications, any such transformation in social expectations as well as prosperity that has taken place inside the country, that condition is unlikely to endure. There was a scandal last year when an officer in the Japanese defense force published an article considering the possibility of a military coup. A coup does not seem a very serious prospect, given the low standing of the Japanese military since the war, but publication of that article was nonetheless a significant event. Japan today is the only major industrialized nation whose stability is uncertain, but an eventual radical solution cannot be ruled out. International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Serbia's Regency
VIENNA — The Serbian Regency appears safe, and that is satisfactory to the supporters of the reigning dynasty. The radicals would be a source of danger if they were not divided into various antagonistic groups. The principal object of the Regency is to keep the crown safe for the young King until he attains majority.
1918: Wilson to Russia
WASHINGTON — President Wilson has cabled Moscow expressing "the sincere sympathy of the United States at a time when German power has been thrown in the balance to transform the struggle for liberty and substitute the aims of the German people. Although the American Government is unfortunately not in a position to give effective aid, I wish to assure the Russian people that it will seize every possible opportunity to ensure for Russia sovereignty and a

Italy, Japan Only One Cleaning...

German Violence: Questions Pile Up Is the Anti-Foreign Sentiment Just a Fringe Phenomenon?

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — The Berlin police stand accused of singling out foreigners for abusive searches and beatings...

While walking on in West Berlin. After beatings and hours in an isolation cell, Mohammed Ibrahim said he was questioned by three officers who addressed him as "fifty foreign scum..."

Kremlin Power Struggle: 2 Ways to Travel a Hard Road

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The campaign in the Congress of People's Deputies to strip the political strength of President Boris Yeltsin...

initiated in the wreckage of a failed planned economy. "It is not just a question of personalities, or of one side being stupid or bad..."

NEWS ANALYSIS

sin, the debilitating power struggle and the apparent day-by-day weakening of Mr. Yeltsin pose difficult questions...

ment has no responsibility, but plenty of blocking authority.

Boris Nemtsov, a liberal governor of the Nizhny Novgorod region on the Volga River, said the split in Moscow had not yet brought conflict to his domain...

During the current Congress session, several politicians predicted that the tension would spread across Russia...

"The most awful thing is that the power struggle here in the Kremlin will gradually spread in the regions," said Leonid Gurievich, a deputy...

have not had since the time of the civil war.

"If we don't stop it now, I don't want to speak of the consequences," he said. The paralysis at the top in one sense makes Western aid pointless...

On the other hand, the paralysis in Moscow only increases the dangers, and so the stakes, for the West...

As a result, most Western diplomats here continue to view Mr. Yeltsin as their best hope.

RUSSIA: President Stands Firm

(Continued from page 1)

Yeltsin and his reforms even more aggressively when the Congress meets again, probably next month.

There are no additional measures," said a Yeltsin supporter, Leonid Gurievich. "If there were, he would have used them by now."

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev called in ambassadors from Western countries on Friday to reassure them that Mr. Yeltsin was still in control and would not make any anti-democratic moves...

But in a sign of possible compromise, the Congress's leadership also agreed to reconsider Mr. Yeltsin's demand for a nationwide referendum to settle the question of who should rule Russia...

Some politicians on Friday urged early elections of both Congress and the president as a way of resolving the crisis.

The main problem for Mr. Yeltsin is that he must operate under the terms of a Brezhnev-era constitution that was not intended for a popularly elected president in a democracy...

It seemed clear after Mr. Yeltsin angrily stormed out of the Congress meeting that he had few options left for reasserting his power.

Mr. Yeltsin could accept his constitutional limitations and simply order a plebiscite or survey. His aides said that would enhance his moral authority but acknowledged that it would have no legal weight.

Mr. Boucher added that Mr. Yeltsin had promised to "continue to look for a way to give people the chance to exercise their democratic rights."

A senior administration official said that Mr. Kozyrev did not discuss Mr. Yeltsin's threat to take authoritarian measures, which Clinton administration officials dismiss as nothing more than posturing to improve his bargaining position...



Communist supporters taking up positions in Moscow's Red Square as the Congress of People's Deputies continued its session.

YELTSIN: Washington Won't Oppose a Move to Suspend Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

States that he remained committed to democracy, human rights and civil order despite his struggle with conservative political opponents.

Mr. Clinton expressed his support for Mr. Yeltsin on Friday, as he has done repeatedly in recent days, telling reporters: "I support democracy in Russia and the movement to a market economy, and Boris Yeltsin is the elected president of Russia. He represents that reform."

Mr. Clinton characterized the move by the Russian legislature to curb Mr. Yeltsin's powers as "a parliamentary dispute" that is "within the bounds of legal authority."

future, and Mr. Yeltsin explained their thinking last week by telling Helmut Kohl of Germany during the chancellor's brief stopover in Moscow that he might dissolve the Russian parliament and assume emergency powers to defeat his political opponents.

A Gene Factor in Lesbianism Study Strengthens Case for Role of Heredity

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After long neglecting lesbians in their widely reported and acridly debated studies of the biology of homosexuality, researchers now say that genes may play as strong a role in shaping female sexual orientation as they appear to do in dictating the sexuality of men.

lebrities and the 6 percent of adopted sisters, the results indicate that influences other than genes must help determine a woman's sexual orientation.

Dr. Dean H. Hamer, a molecular biologist at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, who is seeking to isolate the genes for homosexuality, said: "I think this is an excellent study. It finally focuses some attention on the sexual orientation in women, which is a most welcome change."

Nonetheless, some lesbians view the latest work as potentially valuable, offering fresh ammunition in the battle for gay rights in the military, in housing and in employment.

TOWER: Tracing Funds

(Continued from page 1)

Times reported from New York. Asked about a possible link to Iraq, a State Department official described Baghdad as being "on the short list of suspects." But he said no authoritative connection had been established "in any way."

"Germany and England are definitely the two most active centers in Europe," said Khalid Duran, an associate scholar at the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia and a German national of Moroccan origin.

The Islamic Center in Ashmun is the largest Islamic center in Germany, according to Mr. Duran, who added that he had traditionally been dominated by Syrian members of the Muslim Brotherhood.

BASES: Pentagon Plans Cutbacks in U.S. and Europe

(Continued from page 1)

into bases we don't need, and therefore are not available to buy the things we do need.

Although the military infrastructure would shrink under the plan, a few bases will expand to absorb activities from others slated for closure. The plan would save at least \$3 billion a year starting in 2000, according to the Pentagon.

Administration officials are sensitive to the political fallout from the base closure list, timing its release to follow by one day Mr. Clinton's announcement of a plan to spend \$20 billion on industries and communities hurt by post-Cold War military cuts.

Mr. Aspin's plan would hit some regions harder than others. The San Francisco area, for example, would lose the naval station on Treasure Island, Alameda Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda Naval Air Station, Mare Island Naval Shipyard and several other installations.

BEACH: A World Apart

(Continued from page 1)

by the coral. Arroyo has probably the most coveted postings in Somalia. The lifeguard is an artillery corporal who wanders around in shorts with white sunblock on his nose and is in the process of building his own permanent "hooh."

There's the Hell Hotel and the 445 Suite (because snipers always hit at that hour of the morning). At the stadium, the 1,800 Marines have created their own weight-lifting equipment from old car parts, and the laps around the track start at 3:30 A.M.

For 12 hours a day, huge loudspeakers at the Marine headquarters echo through the destruction, with disco and rock, keeping the Marines and the Somalis company.

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PARIS 6th L'ARBUCI The grill room at the best price. In a jazzy atmosphere in St Germain de Paris. Open all week. 26, rue de Buci, Tel: 41.44.11.14

PARIS 7th YUGARAJ Hailed as the best Indian restaurant in France by the leading guides for 5 consecutive years. 14, rue Dauphine, Tel: 41.42.41.91

PARIS 15th LE TOIT DE PARIS Dances Parties every Saturday night starting at 8 p.m. with gourmet seafood buffet and live music at La Toit de Paris on the 10th floor of the hotel featuring a splendid view of the city and the Eiffel Tower.

PARIS 17th AL GOLDENBERG Multi language - Patrons - Cream cheese bagel and hot homemade - Cheese cake & all the rest. Jewish music. 69 Av. de Wagram, Tel: 42.27.34.79

PARIS 7th THOUMIEUX Specialties of the South-West. Confit de canard & coquilles au confit de canard. Air conditioned. Open everyday. 79 rue St. Jacques, Tel: 41.42.41.91

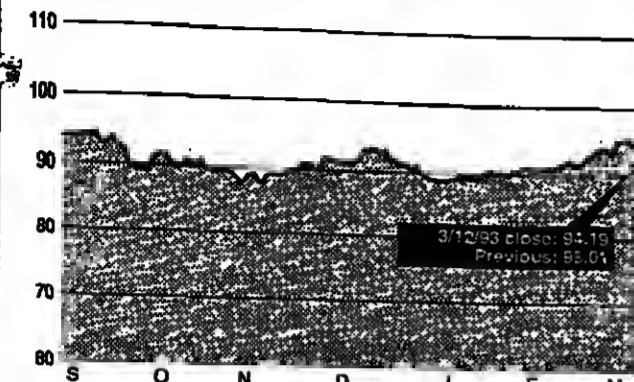
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THE TRIB INDEX: 94.19 International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors (Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services) and a list of 20 top issues.

Inflation Chills Wall Street Rally

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — Wall Street's big rally in stocks and bonds ended abruptly Friday as a blip in the U.S. wholesale inflation rate knocked nearly 30 points off the Dow Jones industrial and sent Treasury securities reeling...

U.S. Retaliation 'Almost Certain' In EC Dispute

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Friday that it was virtually certain the United States would retaliate against the European Community in a trade dispute involving government contracts...

BA Seen Cleared for USAir

By Martin Tolchin New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Federico F. Pena has recommended approval of a proposed \$300 million investment by British Airways PLC in USAir Group Inc. aviation specialists said Friday.

G-7 Officials Seek New Date To Aid Russia

Agence France-Press HONG KONG — Officials from the Group of Seven nations began talks on Friday to decide whether July's scheduled summit meeting should be moved ahead to spur the world economy and to help Russia, whose deputy prime minister will meet with the officials on Sunday.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Clinton Tests the Limits Of Lip Service to Growth

By Peter Passell New York Times Service NEW YORK — To stimulate or not to stimulate? Listening to Bill Clinton, one might guess that he is still eager to use fiscal policy to wrench the economy out of the doldrums...

Japan's Domestic Output Still Shrinking

By Steven Brull International Herald Tribune TOKYO — Pressure on the Japanese government to stimulate the economy intensified Friday after the Economic Planning Agency announced that one measure of the nation's economic output shrank in the last three months of 1992...

ANNOUNCEMENT INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY ASWAN OBEROI

The Egyptian General Company for Tourism and Hotels, an affiliated company of the Tourism Holding Company, owned by the Government of Egypt, announces the proposed divestiture of the Aswan Oberoi.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates. Includes various financial data points and interest rates.

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The Aswan Oberoi is operated by Oberoi Hotels Private Limited under a management contract. It has approximately 40 permanent employees.

MARKET DIARY

Russia's Troubles Boost the Dollar

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Friday against the Deutsche mark and the yen as political tension in Russia bolstered demand for the U.S. currency, traders said.

"Nobody wants to go home short dollars on the weekend" given what might happen in Russia, said Earl Johnson, foreign-exchange adviser at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

The dollar rose to 1.6650 DM at the close from 1.6614 DM at Thursday's close, and to 118.065 yen from 117.55 on Thursday.

The Bundesbank has an ax to grind at these levels," Mr. Nelson said. The Bundesbank probably sold when the dollar rose to 1.6675 DM, he said.

The mark is most susceptible to unrest in Russia because turmoil there could spill over into Eastern Europe and because Germany is one of Russia's biggest lenders, analysts said.

The French franc slipped against the dollar and the mark amid jitters about next week's National Assembly elections. The ruling Socialists are expected to suffer a resounding defeat, and analysts wonder if the new government will devalue the franc within the European exchange rate mechanism, Mr. Nelson said.

The dollar rose to 5.6580 francs from 5.6432. The franc slipped to 3.3997 per mark from 3.3953 Thursday.

Like the dollar, the Swiss franc gained against European currencies as investors sought cover from the Russian situation. The Swiss franc bought 1.0947 DM late Friday, up from 1.0906 DM late Thursday. It slipped to 1.5205 francs to the dollar from 1.5235 francs.

The pound rose to \$1.4324 from \$1.4310 on Thursday.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancing issues by about 11 to 4 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading eased to 243 million shares from 251 million Thursday.

Novell Inc., the most-active stock, gained 1/8 to 35 after being recommended by analysts at several brokerage firms.

Among airlines, AMR Corp., parent of American, fell 1/8 to 60; United's parent, UAL Corp., lost 1/8 to 16; and Delta fell 1/8 to 50.

SmithKline Beecham PLC fell after an advisory panel at the Food and Drug Administration decided against recommending marketing approval for its anti-cancer drug Kyril. SmithKline's American deposits receipts fell 1/8 to 29 1/2.

Standard & Poor's 500 index declined 3.89 points to 449.83 and the Nasdaq Composite index fell 1.50 to 692.78.

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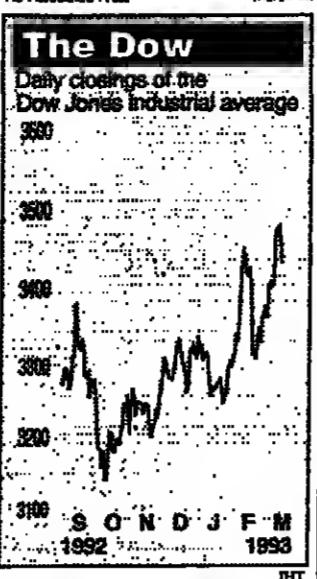
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The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Actives. Includes stocks like Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

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Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary. Includes stocks like Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages. Includes Industrials, Transp., Finance, SP 500, SP 100.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Standard & Poor's Indexes. Includes Industrials, Transp., Finance, SP 500, SP 100.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Indexes. Includes Composite, Industrials, Transp., Finance, SP 500, SP 100.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NASDAQ Indexes. Includes Composite, Industrials, Transp., Finance, SP 500, SP 100.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for AMEX Stock Index. Includes Composite, Industrials, Transp., Finance, SP 500, SP 100.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Bond Averages. Includes 30 Bonds, 10 Industrials, 10 Govt.

Market Sales

Table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. p.m. volume, AMEX adv. p.m. volume, NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume, NASDAQ adv. 4 p.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Shares for N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading. Includes March 11, 12, 13.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec for S&P 100 Index Options.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows for NYSE Diary.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows for Amex Diary.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows for NASDAQ Diary.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close High Low Prev. Class

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for EUROPEAN FUTURES. Includes SUGAR (POK), COFFEES (POK), SHELLA (POK), WHITE SUGAR (MWHF), METALS.

Food

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Food. Includes SUGAR (POK), COFFEES (POK), SHELLA (POK), WHITE SUGAR (MWHF).

Metals

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Metals. Includes ALUMINUM (HIGH GRADE), COPPER CATHODES (100 LB), LEAD, ZINC.

Financial

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Financial. Includes 3-MONTH STRILING (LIFFE), 3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LIFFE), 3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LIFFE).

Grains

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Grains. Includes WHEAT (CBT), SOYBEAN (CBT), CORN (CBT).

Metals

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Metals. Includes HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX), GOLD (COMEX), SILVER (COMEX).

Livestock

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Livestock. Includes CATTLE (COM), HOGS (COM), SHEEP (COM).

Food

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Food. Includes COFFEE C (NYMEX), SOYBEAN (NYMEX), CORN (NYMEX).

Financial

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Class for Financial. Includes U.S. T-BILLS (IMM), U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT), U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT).

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

N.Y. Post Changes Hands Again

NEW YORK (AP) — A bankruptcy judge turned over the New York Post to a real estate developer, Abe Hirschfeld, on Friday, ending Steven Hoffenberg's operation of the tabloid after less than two months.

Blackstone Drops Its Bid for Univa

MONTREAL (Bloomberg) — Blackstone Capital Partners LP and Unigesco Inc. withdrew Friday a \$1.6-billion Canadian dollar (\$1.3 billion) proposal to acquire the food distributor and retailer Univa Inc.

Compaq Enters Catalogue Business

HOUSTON (AP) — Compaq Computer Corp. unveiled a product catalogue Friday and a new strategy of selling directly to customers through a toll-free telephone service.

Pfizer Wins Round on Valve Cases

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Pfizer Inc., the New York-based pharmaceutical company, said Friday that it had won a round in its legal battle to prevent out-of-state residents from suing it in California over an allegedly defective artificial heart valve.

Araskog of ITT Takes 80% Pay Cut

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The chairman of ITT Corp., Rand Araskog, received \$1.46 million in compensation for 1992, an 80 percent decrease from the \$7.45 million he received the year before.

Analyst Cuts Boeing Profit Estimate

SEATTLE, Washington (Reuters) — NatWest Securities said Friday that one of its analysts, Nicholas Heymann, had trimmed earnings estimates for Boeing Co. for the years 1993-1995.

Bill Would Let Insurers Borrow

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Well-capitalized insurance companies would be able to borrow from the Federal Reserve's discount window under a bill introduced Friday by Representative Joseph Kennedy II, a Massachusetts Democrat.

Political Troubles Upset Stock Markets Across Europe

LONDON — European stock markets retreated on Friday, depressed by heavy losses in Hong Kong and New York and concern over the outcome of the power struggle in Russia.

The weak tone was set for European bourses by a 201.44-point tumble to 6,170.40 on the Hang Seng index when Governor Chris

Patton of Hong Kong said he would press ahead with democratic reforms.

In London, where trading was tense ahead of next week's budget statement, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 share index fell 37.5 points, or 1.3 percent, to 2,915.9.

London-listed companies with significant business in Hong Kong

were hit hard. Shares in HSBC Holdings, parent of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., tumbled 38 pence to 604 pence. Incheon fell 26 pence to 583 and Cable & Wireless shed 12 pence to 711 pence.

In Paris, the CAC-40 index dropped 23.76 points to 1,965.18, as French bonds were hit by the franc's weakness, while Frankfurt's DAX index fell 10.26 to 1,707.14.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.26 percent to 93.05.

A German trader said market participants were moved to sell "with the Yeltsin question still open and the solidarity talks unresolved."

(Reuters, AFP, UPI)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Applied France Press March 12

Table with columns: Class, Prev., Close for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Johannesburg, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich.

Table with columns: Class, Prev., Close for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Johannesburg, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich.

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Table with columns: Class, Prev., Close for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Johannesburg, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich.

U.S. FUTURES

Season Season Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season, Season, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for U.S. FUTURES. Includes COCOA (NYMEX), SOYBEAN (NYMEX), CORN (NYMEX).

Table with columns: Season, Season, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for U.S. FUTURES. Includes HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX), GOLD (COMEX), SILVER (COMEX).

Table with columns: Season, Season, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for U.S. FUTURES. Includes U.S. T-BILLS (IMM), U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT).

Table with columns: Season, Season, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for U.S. FUTURES. Includes U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT), U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT).

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Survivors Will Benefit From Death Of Compass

Sydney - Australian domestic air fares are expected to rise as much as 10 percent after the collapse of Compass Airlines...

A Blame Game Over Chips

Japan Asserts U.S. Isn't Filling Orders

By Andrew Pollack
Market-share figures for the final quarter of 1992 will not be released until later this month...

Fujitsu Predicts A Loss for Year

TOKYO - Hit by harsh price competition and a relentless economic slump, Fujitsu Ltd. on Friday forecast its first annual loss since it was listed on the stock exchange in 1949...

Investor's Asia - Table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, etc. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Singapore, and various regional stocks.

Very briefly:
CRA Ltd. will offer 11.50 Australian dollars a share to gain full control of Coal & Allied Industries Ltd. in which it has a 40.4 percent stake...

Big Loan for H.K. Power Station

HONG KONG - A \$2.45 billion loan package, the largest ever arranged in Hong Kong, has been signed by Castle Peak Power Co. with export credit agencies and 18 banks...

OUTPUT: Japan's GDP Shrinks

(Continued from first finance page)
Year's 3.3 percent target would be hard to hit. Many private-sector economists predict growth this fiscal year of about 1 percent...

Astra's New Owners Shuffle Board

JAKARTA - Indonesia's PT Astra International, a conglomerate that was sold to a consortium in January after its founding family hit financial rocks, named a new board Friday but kept several key directors...

AMEX Friday's Closing - Table listing stock prices and changes for various companies.

12 Month High/Low Stock - Table listing stock prices and changes for various companies.

12 Month High/Low Stock - Table listing stock prices and changes for various companies.

12 Month High/Low Stock - Table listing stock prices and changes for various companies.

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GERMAN FASHION HEADLINERS AGAINST RACISM AND NATIONALISM!

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JOSEPH

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SUSANNA KALB

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DONNA KARAN

TOM ADAMS

ATIL KUTOGLU

RIFAT OZBEK

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OTTO KERN

TONI GARD

PIERO DIMITRI

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PACO RABANNE

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RALPH LAUREN

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MONDI

le pied noir

MARCEL MARONQUIN

YOHJI YAMAMOTO

BRITTA STEILMANN

goi

SLAVA ZAITSEV

kaaskopp

OSCAR DE LA RENTA

YVES SAINT LAURENT

kraut

BRUCE OLDFIELD

PAUL SMITH

nazista

DIANE VON FURSTENBERG

spaghettfresser

NORMA KAMALI

le boche

WELCOME TO THE INTERNATIONAL FAMILY OF FASHION!

ESCADA TONI GARD SUSANNA KALB WOLFGANG JOOP OTTO KERN MONDI BRITTA STEILMANN

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# France's Grandes Dames Of Retailing Get a Face-Lift

## City-Center Department Stores Seek To Lure Customers From Discounts

By Alexander Lobrano

PARIS — Confronted by a rapidly evolving retail landscape and a dramatic change in consumer buying patterns, the biggest French department stores are busy competing to sell a single product that is absolutely vital to their futures: themselves.

During the past 10 years, the big French stores have been buffeted by the explosive growth of hypermarkets, huge suburban discount stores like LeClerc and Carrefour, a decline in middle-class buying power, rising costs at the center-city locations and, more recently, by the aggressive discovery of fashion as a motor in sales growth by the lower-priced chains the French call *les magasins populaires*. To survive and thrive in a competitive climate similar to that which just induced a decade of rationalization and ultimately thinned of the field in the United States, the big French stores are variously honing up on their services, sharpening their marketing and images by drastically revising their offering of merchandise. Private-label programs with a fashion-forward edge in clothing and home furnishings are taking priority as many stores phase in lower-volume departments like home hardware.

"We have to face a crisis in consumption. In the '90s people are spending their money less easily," says René Decez, assistant manager of Printemps' flagship store on boulevard Haussmann. Then, too, the merchandise offering at the hypermarkets is much more dynamic today than was before. Increasingly, they're carrying high brand names that were previously only seen in department stores. You won't find Gucci products on the shelves at LeClerc any longer, but many other well-known brands have become available, so we must face this issue, and the way to do this is through service. Service is what distinguishes a department store from a hypermarket."

Improved and expanded services, ranging from free 24-hour access storage for purchases to baby-sitting and personal shoppers, are an important way in which department stores hope to retain and attract customers, price remains the very real beguiling on which retail wars will continue to be fought in France. Acknowledging the advantage that the hypermarkets and, to a far extent, the *magasins populaires* enjoy in terms of lower overhead, department-store retailers are banking heavily on private-label programs and their continuingly more market and sophisticated images. "We are counting a lot on private label, such as Briefing label, which was conceived specifically with the working woman in mind, cause she represents a significant part of our clientele," says Jean-Michel Gérardin, director of communication at Galeries Lafayette. "Private label in general offers a 40 percent savings over branded merchandise, and when a private-label program is well-conceived, this takes the latest in contemporary fashion very accessible to the consumer."

Similarly, Monoprix, a company with 250 chain stores spread across France — it is also part of the Galeries Lafayette group — has moved aggressively into low-priced fashion de-

signed to appeal on an impulse basis to style-conscious working women. "The aim of our fashion is to offer charm, humor and affordability," says Gérard Gallo, director of market research at Monoprix. "We think we have a big opportunity to profit from the democratization of fashion, or the move to making the latest trends available to large numbers of people at easy prices."

Monoprix and other price-conscious French chains like Prisunic have been so successful with their interpretations of the latest trends that a whole "cheap chic" bandwagon is thriving in French retailing and turning up in the pages of important fashion magazines like Elle. The profitability of this niche continues to attract other corners, too. Even Tati, a Parisian chain of burly-burly no-frills bargain stores has become very much involved with cheap chic. In exchange for limited use of the store's trademark dark pink-and-white check motif, Azeddine Alafia designed a three-item collection — a beach bag, a T-shirt and espadrilles — that was sold at Tati last summer. Now the store is moving further into pop fashion.

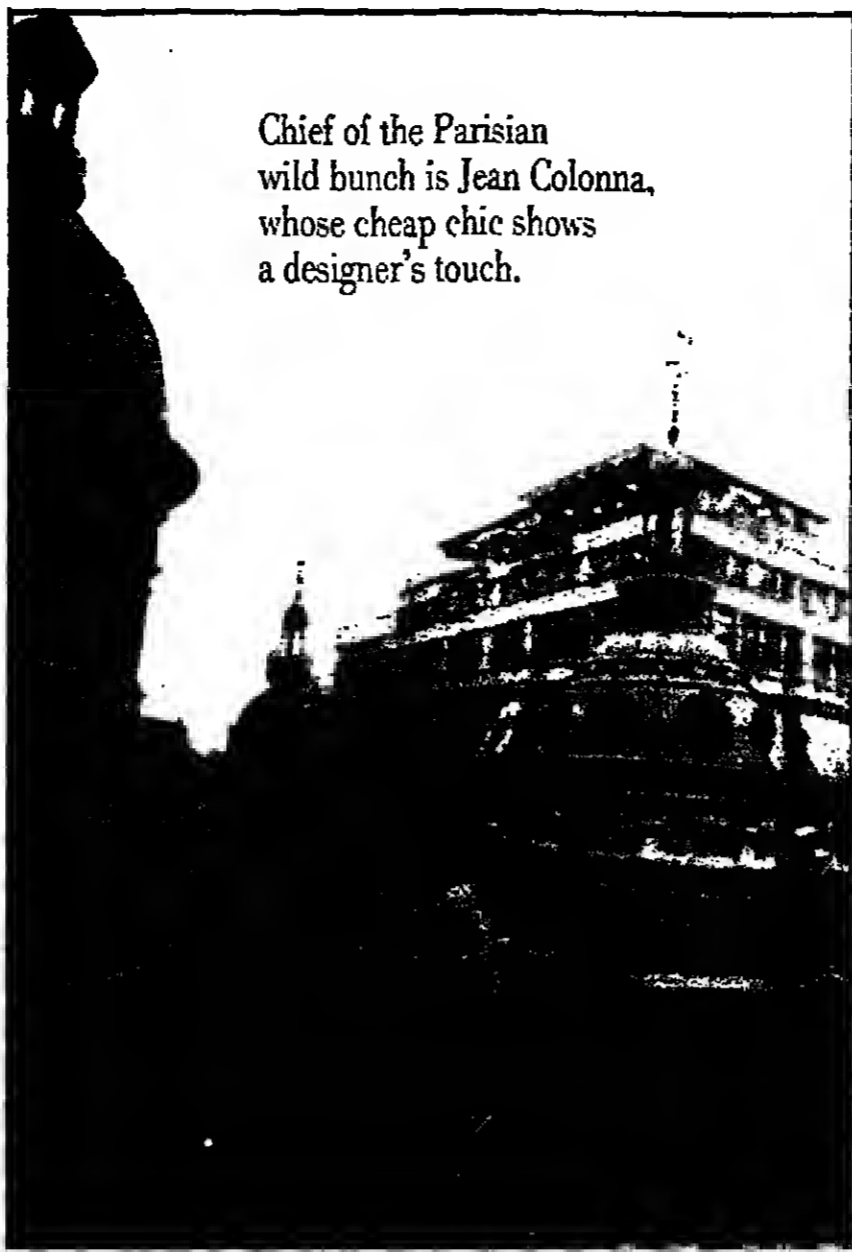
Among the traditional department stores, Printemps is doing a promotion with the Paris designer Jean Colonna, whose line is low-priced but full of high-fashion content. But, Decez cautions, "Fashion alone is not going to be our savior, although it is, of course, a vital component of any store's new direction for the '90s."

Similarly, Christine Laroche, image director at Le Bon Marché, the biggest department store on the Left Bank, says, "The ostentatious fashion of the '80s is finished. In the '90s, consumers will be buying less but better, which means that we have to exercise a greater degree of selectivity about what we offer. If you look at a luxury brand like Hermès, which remains highly successful despite the challenges of the nineties, you see that they offer an artisanal quality and creativity that conveys a certain stylistic savoir-faire. It's these qualities that will guide our fashion choices in the years to come, and we're also anticipating high growth in sales of high-quality accessories."

Selectivity is, in fact, one of the buzzwords among French retail executives. "Department stores have inherited a tradition of mass distribution that is no longer valid in the '90s," says Philippe de Beauvoir, commercial director for Le Bon Marché. "Recognizing this, we're evolving into a *magasin de pensée*, or a place where the products have an impact that's non-material, an impact that's emotional or one that gives you an idea. To do this we're focusing our product mix on items that elicit a strong reaction from the consumer — fashion, accessories, home furnishings and leisure goods like books and recordings — and what we call *produits d'exception*, or big-ticket items like table service that you don't go out and buy everyday."

The other large French department stores are thinking along comparable lines by eliminating product lines that do not correspond to the three most important retail poles of the decade: Fashion, including clothing accessories, cosmetics and perfume; home furnishings; and leisure-time products, encompassing everything from books and fine stationery to computer games and compact disks.

This convergence of basic strategies will re-



Jean Colonna: Designer plays art director for Printemps.

Chief of the Parisian wild bunch is Jean Colonna, whose cheap chic shows a designer's touch.

quire an increasing effort to highlight the distinctive personality of any individual store. Such efforts are at the core of the 200 million franc (\$33.7 million), 10-year renovation and reinvention of Le Bon Marché.

"By the time Le Bon Marché became part of the Agache group it had become sort of a 'Sleeping Beauty,'" says Laroche. (The Agache group, headed by Bernard Arnault, also includes Christian Dior and other properties.) "Its prestige and identity had diminished, but it still had a superb location and a good reputation. Now, though, we are renewing the image of the store by aligning it with the contemporary sensibility of the Left Bank. Our customers' lives are defined by real values — quality, authenticity, intelligence, simplicity, culture and conviviality — and these values define the image of Le Bon Marché today."

Whether price-conscious and momentarily fashion-wary consumers will respond to the multifaceted effort of the grandes dames of French retailing remains to be seen, but there are reasons for optimism. The allure of center-city department stores remains an important advantage in attracting the typical customer of the '90s, which is to say someone who is better-educated, more demanding in terms of price, quality and styling and more price-sensitive than shoppers were 15 years ago.

Galeries Lafayette has, in fact, just made a

substantial commitment to the future of urban, as opposed to suburban, department-store retailing by acquiring controlling interest in the Nouvelles Galeries chain, a group of medium-sized stores with central locations in many French provincial cities; this deal also included the Bazaar de l'Hôtel de Ville (BHV) department store in Paris. And in another sign of faith in the possibility of luring suburban shoppers back into the city, Monoprix not only considers the inner-city French market to be potentially dynamic but is following an aggressive strategy to attract suburban shoppers.

"The evolution of the French department store means that the market has become much narrower," says de Beauvoir. "This means that there are still good days ahead, but for a fewer absolute number of stores."

ALEXANDER LOBRANO is a journalist based in Paris.

# Through 'Gallic Grunge,' Couture Culture Shines

By Rebecca S. Voight

PARIS — Hard times have certainly hit fashion, but the result hasn't been a total loss. In the midst of last year's closeouts, painful downscaling and a reevaluation of luxury, some designers have found positive inspiration in these down-but-not-out days.

From Paris's quintessential bargain basement, Tati, which has recently launched its own basic fashion collection "La Rue Est à Nous" to Baifal Dream, an association of artists who paint on vintage leather, Paris is full of less-is-more style for the realist 1990s. And one could almost call it Gallic grunge if it all wasn't so chic.

Chief of the Parisian wild bunch is the pug-nacious Jean Colonna, the designer who has turned skinny black *skaif* (leatherette) jackets with exposed seams into Paris's current glad rags.

Colonna's look is funky, but one can detect his origins as a couture student at the Ecole de Chambre Syndicale. His current haunt is a vast warehouse space in Paris's old Mémorialant 20th Arrondissement where he bves, designs and produces the clothes.

Colonna looks like a hot investment for a new, more streetwise Paris look and he takes great pains to distance himself as far as possible from the Avenue Montaigne's "golden triangle."

If Colonna's woman resembles more a damaged in distress than a pampered princess, it's because the designer, an avid people watcher, sees beauty in struggle. And that's something that the Paris department store Printemps has bet customers can relate to in its unprecedented choice of Colonna as "art director" of its spring fashion promotion this month.

The collection of this event is the Printemps spring catalog with accessories and fashion, from jeans to the store's classic private label collections put together in the designer's dress-down way, in moody photography by Richard Sims. Best known for his work in avant-garde English style magazines *The Face* and *i-D*.

THE catalog's windowpane layout is a sampling of the new down-but-not-out attitude, as provocative as a trench coat thrown over a synthetic lace slip, jeans two-sizes-too-small, zippers at half-mast and buttonless tailoring tacked together with safety pins. Shoelaces need to be tied, the only things in adorn the waist are empty belt loops and the belly button makes a frequent appearance, as do bare feet.

Colonna's images of basic spring fashion, and his own collection, echo rocker Paul Smith or Faye Dunaway on a bender in "Bar Fly."

Colonna is retailing at Maria Luisa on rue Cambon, at Kashiyaama and has his own corner in Printemps' fifth-floor designer department. His clothes are significantly less expensive than the rest of the designer selection, but he insists that this is his aesthetic choice rather than a practical strategy.

"I love simple style and inexpensive fabrics that fade or sag, but I've never said I won't do something because it's too expensive," he says. In what one must consider an homage, Colonna's trademark exposed seams are the current modus operandi at French fast fashion specialist Kookai at a fraction of his price.

Colonna says he doesn't really know what grunge means, having only came across the term a month ago in a U.S. magazine, but Americans familiar with the Seattle garage-band look and its subsequent fashion following will find a certain resemblance in these chic, melancholy clothes.

His safety pins and black roses are no nod to punk either, he says. The silk roses to twist around the wrist are a handmade specialty by the designer's aunt. A revealing unzipped neck for him is "as elegant as a plunging décolleté." Griffine, the manufacturer of his beloved *skaif* (leatherette), has its label sewn into each piece.

On the rise with new names like Colonna is Printemps, which has suffered also-ran status next door to better-known Galeries Lafayette on the boulevard Haussmann. The two stores are engaged in a ladylike battle for up-and-coming designer exclusives.

WHILE Galeries Lafayette has Ann Demeulemeester and Marcel Marongiu, Printemps is home to Colonna, Martin Margiela and Helmut Lang, among others, thanks to the work of designer-buyer Fatiha Habachi.

Simple fabrics and constructions are nothing new to Americans, but the French are not at all as casual about fashion. The creative bar has always been placed very high for craftsmanship.

A close-up inspection of the thread-bare look from designers Lang and Margiela reveals painstaking construction and rare fabrics. The prices are high, too, often, beyond the budget of the spirited young girls who look best in the clothes.

Emerging names on Paris's walk on the wild side are combining new and secondhand items sometimes stitched together in the same garment.

July Bêt, the collection concocted with reworked secondhand and good-as-old creations by Senegalese-Malian Lamine Kouyaté, is the hip Parisian's cheap-chic favorite. Kouyaté and pals were working at an artist's squat called the Hôpital Ephémère, set to close at the end of the month, but he will soon set up new quarters in his own "lab" space at the Samaritaine department store.

Baifal Dream, the collection of Senegalese-in-Paris Mike Sylla, is another art-meets-secondhand venture featuring a stable of talents hand-painting vintage leather jackets, bags and shoes available at Magic Circle at the Bastille.

Paris's turn to dressing down is a first timid step at loosening up the old fashion dictates here. And as usual, the French take it all to a passionately chic extreme. It may be grunge on the edge, but it is elegant to the core.

REBECCA S. VOIGHT is a journalist based in Paris.

# Recycled, Reworked — That's Paris Chic

By Pat McColl

PARIS — Take a pair of custom-made boots fashioned from an old leather briefcase, a classic blazer shape stitched up in plastic Monoprix shopping bags and a Pierre Cardin couture jacket for \$50 and what do you have? The phenomena of Paris fashion this spring, where "récup" and "fripes" are the buzzwords.

The boots and the briefcase are examples of *recupération*, or ecologically correct recycling; the Cardin jacket a secondhand discovery, or *fripes*. But don't always expect bargain-basement prices for these fashion "finds" — some items can cost a lot. The boots, for example, cost over 4,000 francs (\$715), while a pair of basic jeans, hand-painted black by récup's estivo guru, the Belgian designer Martin Margiela, sell for 950 francs at the Maria Luisa boutique on rue Cambon.

Andreas Hornbach is the man behind the boots and has been producing custom-made shoes for men out of his atelier in the 10th Arrondissement for eight years. Most shoes are made from leftover bits of leather that he recuperates. His best-known customer: French rock singer Axel Bauer.

When young ready-to-wear designer John Ribbe came home from a shopping trip to the mass-market Monoprix store, he noticed that its plastic shopping bags were all stamped "recyclable," which gave him the idea to recycle the bags into jackets and shirts. The shopping bags cost 1.20 francs apiece (about 27 cents) and it takes six or seven to make a jacket. "We cut them up the sides, laid them out flat and treated them just like fabric," says Ribbe. The finished jackets retail for about 500 francs in boutiques.

He continues to recycle in his winter collection, where what look like jumbo-sized sequins on a little black slip dress turn out to be



Designer "récup" from Xuly Bêt.

barmered flat bottle caps. More flattened bottle caps resurface as buttons. "I call it looking rich in a poor way," Ribbe says. "Looking poor" is also the Xuly Bêt way, a pseudonym for Mali-born Lamine Kouyaté. After graduating from schools of architecture in Strasbourg and Paris, four years ago, he decided he was more interested in fashion.

A typical Xuly Bêt creation probably started life as a pair of tights or a man's undershirt in a bin in front of Tati on the boulevard Rochechouart. Take three of these undershirts, cut off the tops and stitch them together in a triple-tiered tube. Find a man's shirt at the flea market and chop off the bottom half; sew what's left to the knit tube for a dress that's pure récup.

"Récup" says Kouyaté, "is a way of expressing oneself." His clothes, and he is now doing a collection on the rue du Jour and at the department store Samaritaine, which is sponsoring his fashion show in the store on Monday at 4 p.m. Xuly Bêt's price range is from 100 francs to 1,200 francs.

Secondhand clothes are another approach to recycling, and while the crowds at the Marché Maik at Porte de Clignancourt every weekend are proof that *fripes* have always had fans, the current interest has its base in current fashion: grunge, the '70s, hippiedom.

"Just rent a video of 'Woodstock' and it's all there," said Roland Simmonds, owner of the boutique Magic Circle on the boulevard Richard Lenoir. The shop itself looks like a '70s time warp with its amorphous shape free-floating in a larger space. High on the whitewashed walls a colorful frieze painted by young local artists — Simmonds was originally an art dealer — spells out "Peace," "Flower Power," "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds," and other reminders of the "Hair" generation.

At first, Simmonds stocked minimalist con-

temporary fashion from designers like Helmut Lang and NN (No Name) from Milan. In the middle of February, he added frapes. Now, one of the displays has a Lang white shirt (1,500 francs) over an orange printed Hawaiian shirt (fripes, 125 francs) with purple satin bell bottoms at 425 francs from a local resource.

"I was trying to find '60s and '70s looks for the shop, and then I realized I could get the real thing with frapes," Simmonds said. "The looks and the prices are perfect for the times and customers love it."

When Au Vieux Continent opened a year and a half ago on the rue d'Argout, a tiny enclosed boutique on the lower level boosed frapes. Now, the whole lower level is frapes, ranging from bell-bottomed jeans from the '70s to that Pierre Cardin couture jacket from the '50s to one of the most expensive items in stock: a Hermès suede overcoat for 2,000 francs.

About 70 percent of the merchandise comes from the United States; the rest from Europe. "We get fresh merchandise every Friday," says Marie-Anne Capdeville, directrice of the boutique. Customers range from collectors who are looking for that unique piece of clothing to mothers and daughters, both looking for the 1970s fashion.

"I think the reason for the success is it's an original way to dress," says Capdeville. Dressed in a pair of pleated men's trousers from the 1930s and a black wool woman's jacket from 1910, Mireille Hubert, looks like the name of her shop: "L'Apache."



She has been at her rue Vieille du Temple location for seven years and, originally, most of her customers were men. "It's the fabrics, no synthetics, and the cut. Men's jackets at 200 francs, suits at 1,000 francs," she says.

A specialty: 1920s men's beaver felt hats from London's Willoughby, creators of Charlie Chaplin's famous "molek," at 300 francs. Even the Parisian department store, Galeries Lafayette, is stocking frapes. The real thing is in its huge blue jeans area. Elsewhere on the same floor, when merchandise on sale refused to sell, the store took off the "sale" sign, replaced it with "fripes" and watched the goods fly out of the store.

PAT MCCOLL is a journalist based in Paris.

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L'APACHE

# Revamped Italian Knits Undermine 'Power Suit'

By Richard Buckley

**M**ILAN — Call it the soft revolution. Next fall, head-to-toe knit dressing is making a major fashion comeback. Italian designers and American retailers are saying that knit jackets, skirts, leggings and dresses are alternatives to the tailored-suit-and-dress looks that have dominated women's wardrobes for the last decade.

"What we're seeing emerge with knits is a softer version of dressing, which is more in line with the new fluidity and femininity," said Joan Kazner, fashion director of Neiman-Marcus.

As fashion moves away from the "power suit," and anything else too structured or set, working women have a new idea of dressing for success, which has less to do with mannish tailoring as it does with ease, mobility and self-expression. In a word, freedom.

"In asserting themselves in the '80s, women adopted the power suit to emulate the stereotypical image of the successful male," said Barbara Weiser of Chartwell. "Today, women are a little more secure." She added, "Women now are looking for power that is more internal. Whereas the gabardine suit, with its various gold buttons, served to mark people of one professional social group, the '90s are signified by much more interest in a person's individual style."

Earlier this week, Gianni Versace, who has started so many fashion trends the last few years, embraced soft dressing with a predominantly knitwear collection. There were tunics, sweaters and skirts (both long and short) worn with patterned tights for day and body-hugging, floor-length dresses for evening.

While master tailor Giorgio Armani says knitwear will never replace the two-piece suit, he does admit to the growing importance of knits, "as an alternative to a blouse, or to be used to dress down an outfit to make it more casual." In his collection, Armani used knitwear elements as an "equalizer" between day and evening clothes, calling knits "a *passo-pasato* that serves to give a different image to the traditional tailleur look that a shirt would give."

There is no doubt that tailored clothing will always play an important role in women's wardrobes, but knitwear components are just expanding the options. If fashion today is really all in the mix, then knits become one more element available in the personal styling process.

Fashion discourses aside, knit dressing offers women the real advantages of being comfortable (conforming to any body type), flexible (they mix and layer easily) and practical (travel well). All of these are qualifications for modern clothes.

"The knit or Lycra legging has probably been the most revolutionary piece of clothing in our time to give a modern look to women's fashion," said Rifat Ozbek. "I have always felt that the mixture and layering of knits with tailored pieces gives an outfit a younger, less structured look."

From the point of view of design, knitwear can be just about anything. New technology, for

example, allows for clothes to have the feel of a knit but the structure of a woven garment. "You can have the fluidity you need to have a soft effect, while the suppleness of the fabric allows for more tailored shapes," said Rosita Missoni.

Missoni showed a group of knit clothes for fall cut on the bias. "The combination of knit and bias cut gives a dress a fluidity that I don't think you can get with fabric," she said.

Conversely, there are techniques that allow designers and manufacturers to create tailored looks with knit structures. At Malo, a knit cashmere blazer is softer and more elastic, following the form of the body better than a woven jacket because there are no linings of interfacing.

Another factor in knitwear's rising popularity is the research in yarn weights and weaves that are changing the traditional conception of knitwear as being "wooly." Finer yarns make head-to-toe layering easier. Echoing the tendencies toward transparency in other areas of fashion are the lacy, open-work knits of designers like Ernestina Cerini and Marina Spadafora.

Kal Ruttenstein, the fashion director of Bloomingdale's, points out the importance of all the new mixes in fibers, like the addition of rayon to give a textural feeling or drapery.

"One thing we're seeing is lightweight knitwear that looks lofty, with texture and depth, but without the weight," he said. An example of this is a thick, string-like cashmere yarn called *cordoretto* that Aida Barni, president of Annapurna, has developed. It is hollow on the inside to give it a soft and airy feel.

**W**HILE Italy came into its own as a fashion power in the early '80s on the strength of its tailored clothing, the country is also known for the quality, workmanship and value of its knitwear. The return of knit dressing is good news for designers and manufacturers here because Italy's \$13 billion knitwear industry is Europe's largest.

According to Didier Grumbach, chairman and chief executive officer of Thierry Mugler, the vast number of mills, each specializing in different technical capabilities, gives Italy a competitive manufacturing edge. Mugler is one designer who has been developing and expanding his knitwear and shows it with his main line Saturday. The majority of the collection is manufactured in Italy.

"Knitwear is no longer a specialty part of any collection, but a very strong element," Grumbach said.

So much so, that American retailers claim they have been seeing an "explosion" in knitwear as a growth area in their stores over the last two years, particularly in the bridge department. Elin Salzman, fashion director of Bergdorf Goodman, says for this coming fall, however, knit dressing in all categories, "from double knits to eight-ply cashmeres," is not only fashion forward but potentially big business.

**RICHARD BUCKLEY**, who is based in Milan, is European editor for *Mirabella* magazine.



Versace long, lean knit, above, knitted tunic from Fendi.



# Beyond Frou-Frou: Fashion's True Face

By Michèle Loyer

**P**ARIS — Hair cascading in soft tendrils, eyes haloed with smoky shadow and brows plucked out, lips as precisely purple as a Kabuki actress, the most expensive models in the world march up and down the runways, with the insolence befitting the extravagantly priced outfits they are wearing.

To most of the audience, the model's makeup is just another accessory. Yet beyond the glitz and glamour of the shows, this is where the real business is for the fashion houses; the main reason why financiers agree to lavish millions of dollars on such lovely but obsolete extravaganzas.

Besides exquisitely made clothes, the couture shows are also selling more profitable products like accessories, perfumes and cosmetics. At Saint Laurent, Chanel and Christian Dior, which have their own cosmetics lines, the couture and ready-to-wear shows are the launching pads and a preview of the new makeup "looks" that will retail six months later.

Rarely the result of a single person's creativity, the elaboration of a cosmetic color line is a lengthy process that takes place roughly two years before the season and involves a team of people, from makeup artists to technicians and marketing specialists. Since the seasonal "looks" are such an important element of marketing strategy, their development is shrouded in secrecy.

At Saint Laurent, it is Terry (no last name) who supervises the development of the color look. As creative director of the makeup line, her opinion often prevails in case of conflict with the marketing team. "At Saint Laurent, there is a genuine respect for creativity," says Terry, who emphasizes her admiration for the couture's color sense. "I try to translate his ideas into market colors. Our customers expect a blend of innovation and classicism. Our colors should be different from those of the mainstream."

**H**ER cosmetic look this spring, called "Vibration," reflects a spirit of youthful cheerfulness, with simple baby blue and candy pink shades — a teenager's mood.

At Chanel, another couture house with a strong seasonal color identity, the look must meet with exacting criteria of elegance as well as being avant-garde. The creation of the color palette is the sole province of the Austrian-born makeup artist Heidi Morawetz, a graduate of Vienna's Fine Arts Institute, who teams up with Dominique Moncourtois, the international creative director. Most of her Morawetz's ideas for the color line come from fashion. "I see all of Karl Lagerfeld's collections and I spend a lot of time with him in his studio," she says.

The collaboration with Lagerfeld includes the models' makeup, which has to correspond to the designer's precise sketches for each mannequin. The last creative stage takes place at the Chanel Cosmetics studio, where Morawetz selects her own color harmonies with pastels and cryons. "Textures have become just as important as colors," she says. "Today's cosmetics are of much better quality and easier to apply. In the end, what matters is that makeup should make a woman look and feel more beautiful."

"Evasion," Chanel's spring-summer '93 look, will have the soft radiance of nature with transparent foundation, vibrant red lips and softly shadowed eyes.

At Christian Dior, the creation of the cosmetic "look" involves a large team of people, from makeup artist to marketing directors, but the last word is Tizien's, Dior Cosmetics' creative director. One of the first cosmetic firms to have launched the idea of seasonal "looks," Christian Dior owes its reputation to creating very rich color palettes.

For spring '93, Dior's new look, under the name of "Floral Secret," re-creates the colors of spring with special emphasis on shades of green.

Some cosmetics houses, like Shiseido, refuse to accept the dictatorship of color trends. They prefer to replace the traditional looks with seasonal promotions of new products, which may or may not include new shades.

Serge Lutens is the creative director of Shiseido, responsible for the brand's image, from makeup colors to packaging and advertising photos. Recognized as a savvy-faced artist, Lutens enjoys a large amount of creative freedom with the Japanese firm. Some of his more offbeat ideas, like ghostly white lips and very dark shadows, can be commercial flops but serve to reinforce the company's elitist image.

Lutens, who does not believe in the classic stereotypes of "the natural or the sophisticated woman" — since a woman can be either, depending on the hour of the day — is offering a new color proposition for spring '93. Not for the meek, his color story, under the evocative name of "Très, très, très," plays with a revised version of the '60s' makeup style of two extremes: an almost colorless or brightly red mouth, ivory foundation and tone-on-tone eye shadow. The blush is banished but the "doe eye" makes a comeback, heavily underlined with black eyeliner. This spring's Shiseido woman could be stepping out of a Berlin cabaret of the 1930s.

The very opposite of this look is Lanôme's natural woman, symbolized by film star Isabelle Rossellini. Thibaut Vahre, the firm's makeup artist and creative director, works in coordination with the marketing team and an outside consultant to define a color story that reflects Lanôme's image of softness and authenticity.

"The main purpose of makeup is to make a woman feel more beautiful," says Vahre. Lanôme's spring look focuses on the eyes and mouth. Under the poetic name of "Honey Blue," it promotes "soft but insouciant" shades, very light foundation, lots of eye shadow and luminous terra-cotta lipstick.

At Estée Lauder, the seasonal look is the



Faces of the '90s for YSL perfumes: Kate Moss, left; Lucie de la Jaïs.



mainstay of the marketing strategy. "It is still the best way to bring customers to the counter," says Dominique Szabo, creator of product development, who supervises the creation of the color range.

"Fashion is our main source of inspiration," says Szabo. "We are also very aware of the world's priorities, like ecology." Indeed, this season's Estée Lauder color story reflects a global concern with rain forest preservation. "Rain Forest" displays all the lush greens of tropical foliage in shades of eyeshadow while lipsticks borrow their vivid pinks from the jungle's orchids.

**E**VEN if they are often reluctant to admit it, most cosmetics houses call on outside consultants to help them define their color stories. Some fashion consultants have become makeupolor specialists. One of them is Dominique Piers, founder and president of Peclers Paris, consulting firm, which has worked with Lancôme for 20 years.

"Makeup has become a fine fashion accessory," says Piers. "We try to give Lancôme a complete panorama of all the existing fashion options from which to choose."

Trend Union is another consulting firm specializing in cosmetic colors. Estée Lauder is one of their clients. "Twice a year, I meet New York with Lauder's creative team and bring them a forecast of the future trend," says Li Edelkott, owner and creative director of Trend Union. "Fashion is, of course, important, but I try not to neglect all the elements that can influence the way people's sociological, artistic and economic."

For the fashion consultant, today's makeup has become a very important accessory, which sometimes proves to be more innovative than fashion itself. "Right now, makeup trends to be more creative than fashion," says Edelkott. "We are entering an era when artifices are coming back, either the traditional toys' femininity like false eyelashes, plucked eyebrows or lots of eye shadow, or the sophisticated use of makeup to emphasize natural beauty — the artifice becomes invisible."

**MICHELE LOYER** is a journalist based in Paris.

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# From London, a Mixed Bag of Styles

Continued from page 11

(in the rue du Cherche-Midi, as well as the original in the rue Coq-Héron, off the Place des Victoires). Mulberry's 1993 hip belts, double wrap belts in plaited leather and wide suede belts in soft Biba colors with brass buckles are designed to be clasped around the new fashionable layers of shirts and long fluid skirts.

Nicole Fiedler, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue, in London last weekend for the designer exhibition and shows, praised Britain's star accessory designers. Saks relies on them to supply "that extra bit of whimsy," she said.

**E**VEN in the depths of the economic gloom, Red or Dead, which began as a seedy second-hand clothes stall in Camden market in 1982, has cleaned up selling stacked-heeled Doc Marten's clumpy boots to the young and blossomed into a fashion empire with five shops in England and franchises in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Hong Kong. Turnover rose 40 percent last year to top £10 million (\$16 million). The collection is on show this weekend at Atmosphere in the St. James & Albany Hotel in Paris, and includes the new Doc Marten's menswear line.

Wayne Hemingway, Red or Dead's founder, may be the son of Billy Two Rivers, a Canadian Mohawk Indian chief, as he claims, but he is the perfect totem of contemporary British style, down to the best-up ex-army boots he wears with his distressed leather waistcoat and washed-out fisherman's jersey. "The word grunge came from America but grunge fashion is British," he says. "The young here have been wearing that look since 1982, when puny got her out." The Red or Dead show of the moment is the hessian or raw silk espadrille. Raised up on a high wedge, and fastened with rugged rope, it retails from £30.

The chic everywhere, male and female, muffle up in the hammered shot velvet scarves in dark moody colors that are Georgina Von Ezzdorf's stock in trade, hand-dyed and printed in the workshop she established outside Salisbury, in rural Wiltshire, in 1981. Business is up 70 percent for spring 1993 and the new Von Ezzdorf collection for winter 1993 — checked tartans and velvet stoles, *déjà-vu* (burned-out) velvet shawls, springy metallic



London street style, the crushed velvet hat.

scarves in pale luminous gold and puckered bouclé velvet, tippets speckled with jeweled colors as well as men's tie, waistcoats, hats — is on show at Paris Sur Mode from March 14 to 17.

Flipping through racks of accessories in Pink Soda's basement headquarters in London or their Paris showroom in rue Étienne Marcel, is a quick trip through contemporary style. If it's in fashion, Robert Rose of Pink Soda makes sure it's there, from the crocheted hat to wear with a Julia Roberts long flowered dress to the granny glasses, fringed waistcoat and multi-colored glass love beads to wear with a string bikini. He can also provide the dress and the bikini.

Four years ago, Rose added clothing to the expanding range of Pink Soda bags, scarves and jewelry and today offers silk shirts in a choice of 1,000 prints. He has introduced Rajasthan mirrored skirts, bags and hats to the range for next winter's "hippie de luxe."

The hat is an accessory with a potential for wacky glamour that is not lost on the British, and London's top milliners know how to let rip with fantastical confections. Philip Treacy's oversized topknots do not just add the suitable theatrical flourish to Karl Lagerfeld and Gianni Versace's catwalk extravaganzas but are seen jostling for headroom at society weddings and Ascot. More serviceable hats, however, make everyday fashion news, from pull-on woolly fisherman hats (Ossie Clark, London's

customer in their Fulham Road flagship, regularly looks away the royal jewels to enjoy Butler & Wilson's blatant mock pearl and diamond pieces. "Every season they come up with something both creative and commercial," says Vanessa de Lisle of Harrods, where Butler & Wilson have a shop.

Simon Wilson dresses today's generation of hippies — their audience now a mere post — in strands of amber, crystal and amethyst beads, hung with crosses. "It has nothing to do with Draculas and certainly nothing to do with grunge," Wilson says, preparing his latest jeweled crowns, crosses and fleur-de-lis pins.

Jewelry designer Dinny Hall, who won the British Fashion Council's first accessories award in 1989 at the start of her career, dates her rising commercial success to a year ago when she opened her shop near London's Portobello market. Strands of handmade silver beads long or short, are mixed with onyx; a sculptured rod of silver curves around the neck; matt resin earrings and pendant are burnished to look like Moroccan blue ceramic. "The ideas just flow," says Hall, one of the British designers, along with Rifat Ozbek, showing at Tranos at the Bourse de Commerce in Paris from March 13 thru 18.

**L**ULU Guinness, Bill Amber, Dollargard and Aya Hindmarch are among the British bag makers who helped transform the practical purs into a covetable object of art. Hindmarch, whose whimsies include pocket watches embedded in pigskin boxes and poodle-trimmed purses, slings her best bags on stiffened silk rope casing-gown cords with chunky at; tassels. Zip fasteners are finished with decorative gilt tassels.

In the Joseph shop in London, a reliable barometer of what is hip in fashion around the world, the best of British accessories (bags by Hindmarch and Amber; hats by Philip Treacy, Gabrila Ligenza and Stephen Jones) complement the designer cut from Martin Margiela, Vivienne Westwood and Joseph Tricot.

"British kids have the smarts to wear the right hat, the gut shoes and make it look easy," says Joseph Tricot. "Even chic customers are casting up in their clothes today. A look is a natural for the British."

**LEE SMITH** is a journalist based in London.

صكناحتن الأصل

Fashion/1993/A Special Report



A new generation of designers, from top left, clockwise: Byron Lars, Eva Chun, Anna Sui and Randy Kemper.

# N.Y.'s Rainbow Coalition of Designers

Continued from page 11

business. He was still working out of his apartment when he showed his clothes to Mary Ann Winton, who had been the financial adviser to late Patrick Kelly in Paris. She joined his organization.

He organized his first fall collection two years ago. After a special showing, Kalman Rottenstein, the fashion director of Bloomingdale's, said, "Young man, that's one of the best collections I've ever seen."

Today, he ships to 100 stores, with his biggest following in New York, Florida, Texas and California. His clothes are not costly, but they are imaginative. He creates dresses with "padded panels" because they look slimming. "I like romantic details like heart-shaped buttons and lace-trimmed bodices. His most expensive styles are jackets in the \$350 to \$390 range."

Randy Kemper, 33, has been steadily attracting customers with his well-groomed classic clothes for women who do not want to make fuss about fashion. One of the women who bought them was Hillary Rodham Clinton, whose husband was then governor of Arkansas. She saw them in a shop called Barbara in Little Rock.

"I went there to show my clothes about three years ago," Kemper said. "I never met Mrs. Clinton, but the first time, I was told she bought about 20 pieces."

Although he still hasn't met her, the mere fact that Kemper's clothes were worn by the first lady has resulted in enough press clippings to fill two thick albums. He's planning to move from his Off-Broadway location to one of the more solid buildings on Seventh Avenue and is planning his first fashion show.

Before opening his own business four years ago, Kemper, who was born near Philadelphia, worked as an assistant to Givenchy in Paris and designed a dress collection for Bill Blass in New York.

He wants to make clothes that are not too

complicated and look more expensive than they are. His prices run from \$150 to \$500. He aspires to make "a perfectly cut red suit," to offer clothes that travel around the world without wrinkling, to mix different textures for design interest rather than introduce bizarre shapes and to continue to simplify his style.

Pamela Dennis has just moved from a warren of tiny rooms in a less auspicious building to an expansive showroom at 550 Seventh Avenue, formerly occupied by Bob Mackie. She has a small specialty evening separates, which has helped her build a \$4 million a year business in just six years.

She credits her success to her determination to visit as many stores around the country as she can.

"I feel I have to know my customer and what she wants and this is the best way of doing it," she said. "I ask women what they want to wear and what they'd like me to make."

She makes jackets, blouses, pants and skirts in such fabrics as stretch wool, lace and silk crepe. None of them wrinkles. Some are decorated with rhinestone studs inserted by hand.

She had graduated from New York University with a degree in political science when she made a dress to wear to a friend's wedding. A stylist who happened to be at the wedding asked her to make eight dresses for eight different commercials. Instead of going to law school, she ended up on Seventh Avenue.

Often women buy a single piece — a jacket or a pair of pants — rather than a complete outfit. She does dresses that can be worn with the same jacket.

"That's the way a lot of people get their wardrobes together," she said. "They don't want to wear old-fashioned ballgowns at night — they're happy with the same kind of clothes they wear during the day, only in more festive fabrics." Her prices run from \$700 to \$3,000.

Eva Chun considers herself bicoastal. She was born in Seoul moving to California when she was 16, "almost 20 years ago." She worked in the production end of the motion picture

industry when she decided she wanted to be more creative and design clothes. First she made them in California and showed them in New York, but then she moved her whole business east. Neiman-Marcus gave her a substantial order for a 10-piece collection she made when she was attending the Parsons School of Design. Her second important customer was Bergdorf Goodman.

"I personally dress very simply," said Chun. "I want to feel comfortable. I want to make clothes that are well proportioned and harmonious with the body." Most of her clothes are for evening, but she has recently been adding day styles simple enough to wear to work.

Anna Sui's styles are a little mad. She was one of three designers to show rock-inspired "grunge" clothes for spring — they were simply an extension of her lifelong infatuation with rock music and the people who make it.

Sui, whose parents emigrated from China, was brought up in Detroit. She is not averse to mixing antique Chinese robes with Doc Marten boots and a shawl. Clothing, she said, should be fun and affordable, not an investment. Her prices run from \$60 for a decorated T-shirt to \$500 for a beaded jacket.

Her fashions may be on the wild side, but she is a very serious person. She has been in business 12 years and she has unprepossessing workrooms off Seventh Avenue.

"I would rather put my money into fabrics than showrooms," she said. She owns her business and it is constantly expanding. She opened a shop in SoHo last fall and plans another in Los Angeles at the end of the year. She has collections of styles from Biba and Ossie Clark. At the moment, she is playing with upholstery fabrics, washing them to change their look. Fashion is a great adventure, she believes. She is proving it can be good business, too.

**BERNADINE MORRIS is chief fashion writer of The New York Times.**

# Who Profits in Designer-Celebrity Duos?

By Christopher Petkanas

PARIS — As love stories go, there are some pretty old ones. Slinger sewing machine heiress Daisy Fellowes and "Main" (for "maison" in French) bocher; Elsie de Wolfe, poised against the trellis at Villa Trianon, and "Schiap" for Schiaparelli; Millicent (Huddleston Rogers and her adored (and eccentric) Charles James — not to mention Arlene Francis (yes, Arlene Francis) and American sportswear pioneer Claire McCardell.

More contemporary client-designer bonds include the Princess of Wales and Catherine Walker of the Chelsea Design Company; rock star Bryan Ferry's wife, Lucy, and Christian Lacroix, and the vivacious Annette de la Renta and Yves Saint Laurent. Mrs. de la Renta and YSL are a rather interesting example because her husband makes clothes, which she shuns and doesn't care who knows it.

Although a thick smokescreen is always thrown up, there is no masking the essentially mercantile quality of the rapport between party-page. Alist clients and the designers who dress them. For the fashion house, these women are money in the bank way beyond the big checks they write to earn their already full paychecks. As in the days of "Main" and "Schiap," in the days before licensing exploded, they are customers who, at the very least, point the way for climbers shimmieing up the slippery style pole. They also set an example for fashion-flaunting friends of similarly high visibility, and for anyone more susceptible and uncertain in sales.

While it may be difficult to trace the trickle-down effect of their patronage of bubble bath, mascara, junk jewelry, oversized sun-

glasses and duty-free silk scarves with machine-rolled edges, no one doubts that it exists. Think of what Audrey Hepburn did for Givenchy all those years, Anouk Aimée for Emanuel Ungaro, Missy Bancroft for Bill Blass, Kelly Klein for Calvin!

Cash registers sing when Barbara Streisand is pictured in "Vogue" falling out of a dress by her spiritual sister Donna Karan (one wonders how it took so long for the two of them to get together), or when Madonna confides to "Vanity Fair" that Warren Beatty gave her a present of a Dolce & Gabbana blouse. Madonna, usually such a boss in the fashion business in general and to her friend Jean-Paul Gaultier in particular, has lately adopted a deliberately frumpy Eva Braun/Duchess-of-Windsor-in-a-flat-blondewig look that is no good to anybody. The reason it is no good is that no designer can take credit for it.

One of the blurriest lines in all of fashion, of course, is the one drawn between the woman in the public eye who forks over and the one who is only too happy to boogie on or accept a freebie. On the same side of the fence as the freebie-takers are personalities-for-hire like Lee Radziwill (Armani), Isabelle Adjani (Dior), Catherine Deneuve (YSL) and Carole Rouquet (Chanel). The peculiar thrill that accompanies seeing such recognizable woman in clothes whose designers you also recognize goes right out of the window the minute you know they're on the payroll.

The first time Paloma Picasso jumped ship, "betraying" Saint Laurent by wearing Lacroix, it now that was exciting because it was totally unscripted. Even though Deneuve wears Saint Laurent in her private life, nobody takes her endorsement seriously because of her commercial ties with the company.

One had only to witness Inés de

la Fresnange's cuddling up to Prince Charles's estranged wife at the British Embassy here last year to know how much a look in her boutique's direction would mean to the model-turned-designer. Another princess, Caroline, wore a navy blue velvet suit with a tie-on teddy bear collar by her confidante Inés for the Monégasque national fête, but obviously Diana would be better.

THE odd thing about celebrity-designer hookups is how well they work even when they backfire. Glenn Close looks even more like George Washington than usual when she insists on wearing Geoffrey Beene. Catherine Walker manages to make Diana look like a new dress. That's what gave her the idea to go back into business.

De Rothschild has, in fact, worn and been linked with them all: Givenchy, Valentino, Saint Laurent, you name it. But she reserves her greatest enthusiasm these days for Lacroix. "I've got the cassette of his last show at home and seen it five times."

Anybody listening?

**CHRISTOPHER PETKANAS is the author of "At Home in France," a book about eating and entertaining in private French homes.**

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# In Washington, Fashion Is Politic

By Cathy Horyn

WASHINGTON — Not long ago, Heather Foley, the wife of the House speaker, Tom Foley, appeared at a Georgetown dinner party wearing a blue knit dress and pigtail. Ordinarily, such a hairstyle would have stalled the conversation between fork and mouth, but Mrs. Foley, who happens to be her husband's chief of staff, is not known for her fashion savvy, and so the appearance of pigtails seemed no stranger than Hillary Rodham Clinton wearing a Brunhilde braid on inaugural night.

"All that says about Washington," says a Democrat who has been known to hem her Armani trousers with duct tape, "is that when you're in power you can get away with anything."

Ever since the Clintons strolled down Pennsylvania Avenue, wearing between them four shades of blue and one maroonish hat, a general sort of frumpiness has settled on the capital. Not the kind that has always existed here and that makes it possible for a woman to have stood still for five years and suddenly found herself at the height of fashion by virtue of a hemline drop, but a new, more purposeful kind of frump.

In the West Wing of the White House, Hillary Clinton has been known to eschew makeup and favor slacks during some of her staff meetings. On the road, she shows up for public appearances in bright suits and turtle-necks, a solid block of technicolor in some grim locale, as Martha Sherill of The Washington Post noted in an analysis last week of the "public" Hillary. Two days after the story ran, however, the First Lady appeared at a function in New Orleans wearing a black suit and a softer, collarless blouse.

Ann Stock, the former public relations director of Bloomingdale's who is now the White House social secretary, says that most of the calls she receives from people in the fashion industry are not about clothes or the style of the Clintons. "The focus is on more substantive issues," she says. "People are interested in the issues."

Still, when an article about the First Lady's more traditional duties as a hostess ran in The



Hillary Rodham Clinton

flashy significance of double vents in an administration scripted by Ralph Lauren, he replied, "What's a vent?" And the double standard that makes it acceptable for male members of Congress to wear pants but apparently not female legislators remains a bipartisan enigma.

But then, not much fashion news emanates from either side of the aisle, even with the arrival of somewhat snappier dressers like Carol Mosley Braun of Illinois and Dianne Feinstein of California. As Carolyn Peachey, an events promoter, observed, "The last thing you want, if you're got a brain in your head, is to have the press write about your purse."

Thinking of Hillary and all those high hopes for high fashion in the White House, one can't help wondering about the apparent gap between her decisive opinions on public policy and the seemingly indecisive statements made by her appearance. Indeed, as Ann Stock pointed out, the interest in Mrs. Clinton is enormous, but it doesn't preclude her clothes or her hair, and there is a rising sense that her many hairdos (twists, chignons, top knots) and her leaping wardrobe (from sweet black jersey to Arkansas coure) are beginning to detract from her otherwise forceful image.

"I know fashion is not her focus," said an acquaintance, "but now do I think she looks as focused as she might. She needs to find one person to help her, but I don't think she knows who that person is."

It's fairly easy in Washington to be both fearful and dismissive of fashion. Nobody wants to appear in the Nancy Reagan mold, ready in clip on the latest clothes, and Barbara Bush's example of professing to be disinterested in fashion, while running to one of the most expensive designers in New York for clothes, only made her a hypocrite. And yet, by having a consistent style Mrs. Bush managed to deflect attention from herself and remain in the background as her husband's helpful mate.

Clearly, this is not Hillary Clinton's ambition, and so the porous frumpiness seems a bit unnecessary. It might be O.K. for a lady lawyer from Little Rock, but not the most powerful woman in Washington.

**CATHY HORYN is fashion editor of The Washington Post.**

# North Wind Changes the Designer Landscape

Continued from page 11

character from his father's Cévennes roots, and also expresses the pallid colors and rough textures of the windswept Camargue.

"The south represents what is outward and ebullient; the north what is chiller and on the inside," he says. "And there is no denying fashion's north wind."

France's north/south divide is echoed in Italy, where Milan represents the industrial north and a sober style of dressing. Significantly, Giorgio Armani, identified internationally with restraint in fashion, has northern European roots. "I am of German origin — Armani is original-

ly a German name," says the designer whose show Wednesday absorbed the southern sunshine colors of Matisse into his strict clothes. "There is something northern and a bit hard in me, but I also see the influence of Milan, which is the north of Italy, where women dress differently from Rome or Naples. I feel that this is a moment in fashion when the Mediterranean spirit — all that is oriental, baroque and from the south, will be put aside for something stricter, elegant — a bit colder maybe."

Belgium, divided by race and language between Flemings and Walloons, has produced fashion's newest free spirits. The Flemish group from Antwerp includes Margiela, who reinvented the 1970s flea-market style, Deme-

meester's introverted, fragile-romantic look and Dries Van Noten with a new women's line of peasant layers in Breughel colors. All are showing this weekend.

So fashion's sun is setting on the warm, expansive, South: fade out color, decoration and overt sexiness. On the rise are long, linear clothes in quiet colors to cover up the body. It seems an apt metaphor for the cold winds of recession whistling round high fashion. How long will the current climate last? Ah, who knows how the wind blows or when it will turn?

**SUZUY MENKES is the fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune.**

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ART

# Waking Dreams: The Titian Century

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Assembling close to 300 paintings and drawings by more than 20 of the most outstanding artists of the Venetian cinquecento, including 90 by Titian, can probably be accounted the curatorial equivalent of the ascent of Mount Everest. This is the extraordinary gathering currently being offered by "Le siècle de Titien," an exhibition that opened at the Grand Palais this week.

Titian was born circa 1488, a couple of years before the discovery of America. He died of the plague in 1576 and his long artistic career spans nearly seven decades. The exhibition helpfully places him in the context of both his predecessors and his contemporaries: Giovanni Bellini and Giorgione (who was Bellini's pupil and Titian's master), stand beside such younger figures as Tintoretto, Veronese and Jacopo Bassano who all felt Titian's irresistible gravitational pull, as he kept the initiative throughout his lifetime, moving from one style to another and sweeping the others along behind him.

But the exhibition also makes room for such lesser lights as Palma Vecchio, Giovanni Antonio Pordenone, Giovanni Cariani, Girolamo Romanino, Giovan Gerolamo Savoldo, Dosso Dossi, Paris Bordone, Lorenzo Lotto and others, whose vision and style sound an intriguing counterpoint around Titian's clear and powerful voice.

As the exhibition makes apparent, Titian's period marks a turning point: Giovanni Bellini, in his lovely, serene paintings, still echoes something of the medieval iconography, Giorgione (1477-1510), sometimes hailed as the founder of what Vasari termed "the modern style," adopted the new medium of oil, and worked without making a preliminary drawing. He also learned some lessons from the realism of the Northern School. He is represented here by some forceful portraits and double portraits and a quasi-allegory of the three ages of man, but out by the fascinatingly moody "Tempesta" of the Uffizi in Florence.

Titian's early brushwork owes a lot to Giorgione. The "Concerto Champêtre" of the Louvre is still attributed to Giorgione by some experts, and its free subject matter (which invites comparison with Manet's "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe"), suggests a new departure of the collective imagination.

The years of Titian's maturity produced such memorable portraits as that of François I of France, or of Pope Paul III (this one painted in 1543), as well as the dramatic "Entombment," the charming "Virgin With a Rabbit" (a white rabbit, incidentally), and the enigmatic masterpiece designated under various titles including "Jupiter and Andropedon" and "The Fardo Venus" — all three of which are normally in the Louvre. According to



"Virgin With a Rabbit," above, painted in Titian's mature years, from Louvre's collection, and his sketch "Two Prophets," from the Uffizi of Florence.



the exhaustively learned catalogue, the latter painting may be the work which Titian himself quite simply referred to as "a naked woman with a satyr in a landscape."

But again, it may not, and an interesting commentary suggests that the reclining woman is Diana, goddess of the hunt (as implied by the bow and quiver suspended in the tree above her), and that the painting depicts the story of Acteon, whom the goddess turned into a stag and who was torn to pieces by his own hounds (in the background). In that case the hunters with hounds in the left foreground and right background would be Acteon's companions, wondering why they have suddenly lost sight of him.

This uncertainty surrounding the subject matter is a novel and intriguing aspect of certain works of art from that time on, and it rather reminds one of the uncertainty one may occasionally have about the meaning of some dream. This may appear relevant to the extent that a successful work of art stands before one like the embodiment of a common dream (or nightmare) of the community in which it was produced.

What is also new in Titian's work is an innovative sensuality that makes itself felt, almost indefinitely at first, like a tide rising through the sand. Both Titian's "Young Girl With a Mirror" and his "Flora" depict the full bloom of womanhood in a manner that was exploited lat-

er by Rubens and Rembrandt, and which reached its fullness in such paintings by Titian as "Danaë," or the Prado's "Venus With an Organist" — in which the Berlin variant (executed a couple of years later), shows an even more compelling carnality.

But the climax of the exhibition resides in the final stylistic mutation that Titian accomplished at the age of 80 — to the confusion and amazement of his contemporaries. That is the age at which he painted such canvases as "Tarquin and Lucretia" and above all the extraordinary and rarely seen "Flaying of Marsyas" which hangs in the archbishop's palace in Kromeriz, in the Czech Republic.

This last painting is unusual

both in its technique and in its subject matter. The myth relates that the Phrygian satyr Marsyas, having challenged Apollo to a musical contest and lost, was condemned by the god to be flayed alive. The horrifying story had its counterpart in a historical event that was still recent when Titian painted the work, since after the Venetian fort of Famagusta fell to the Turks on Aug. 17, 1571, Marcantonio Bragadin, commander of the fort, was captured and flayed in precisely this fashion.

Marsyas is strung up in the foreground and servants are busy cutting and peeling off his skin while Apollo makes music to the left and King Midas, who received his ear's ear on this occasion (he had unwisely found Marsyas the better musician), sits pensively to the right. A small dog lapping up the satyr's blood in the foreground provides a poignant allegory of the sort of benevolent indifference with which terrible events are sometimes received.

**A**ND the manner of execution is quite as striking as the subject: Titian unpredictably evolved an unprecedented expressionistic idiom, in which the criteria of realism are, so to speak, engulfed.

We have since seen this same sort of brushwork used by such artists as Franz Hals, Rembrandt and Goya, although, in the current instance, the strangeness of the treatment goes beyond anything any of these have done.

The background is dashed off in a fantastically cavalier fashion, while the figures in the foreground have the strange, but eerily plausible consistency of people you meet in your dreams.

And so that word returns, and with it the question of the relationship that exists between art and dreams. Throughout the Renaissance, stress had been laid on the imitation of nature and the accurate rendering of reality. Titian casts this off, and seems concerned, especially towards the end of his life, with the dream-like quality of all art.

He was of course perfectly aware of the singularity of his new works and referred to them by the Italian plural of *poesie* — poetic visions might be an acceptable rendering.

The point is, one may suspect, that every culture is like a common dream that allows the individual to commune in a shared perception of the world. Or better still, every culture, in this view, is like a sleep populated by the dreams of art that alone lend their spectacular form to latent notions and emotions, making people aware of their own unspoken feelings.

The exhibition ends with paintings by Jacopo Bassano that make brilliant use of this swift, almost stereographic potential of Titian's art. But one already senses the menace of an art school formula in these fine works, executed only 15 years after Titian's death.

The show runs until June 14.



Unpacking a sculpture for Met's show of ancient Greek art in New York.

## When Artworks Travel, Danger Rides Along

By Michael Kimmelman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Several years ago, Jean-Luc Bordeaux lent a small painting he owned to a François Boucher retrospective that traveled from New York to Detroit to Paris. He never got it back. "I think it was thrown away," says Bordeaux, an art historian who works for Christie's in France. Because it was wrapped in a crate with larger works, he guesses that someone mistakenly disposed of it with the packing materials.

All things considered, it is amazing that stories as unhappy as Bordeaux's are so rare: the overwhelming majority of exhibitions take place without serious incident. But it's not the plane crashes and other acts of God that are the only issue. There are countless lesser kinds of damage — paintings that flake, sculptures that chip, art vandalized, bumped or dropped in the course of being moved, not to mention works whose damage shows up only months or years later.

Not surprisingly, museums deal with these mishaps, when they happen, as quietly as possible: no museum, either as lender or borrower, wants the taint of irresponsibility or carelessness. Museums don't want to jeopardize the loan exhibitions on which they have come to rely. There has been an explosion in the number of such shows in recent years, buoyed by both popular demand and advances in the techniques of conserving and shipping art. As a result, more precious objects than ever are braving turbulent flights, heavy roads and rough seas.

Museums now go to remarkable, and expensive, lengths to safeguard such art — with intricate crates, humidity and climate-control devices, and dossiers on airlines, trucking companies and other museums. Ideally, there are couriers to oversee each stage of the trip and teams of handlers schooled in the art of moving art. When an exhibition flies from site to site, the works in it are usually divided among various planes, so that in case of a crash only a fraction of the show will be lost. If possible, no single flight carries much of an artist's output.

"There are some pictures so important that even the most minimal risk is intolerable," says Kirk Varnedoe, director of the department of painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Yet MOMA not many years ago lent what is probably its most prized painting, Picasso's "Demise of Icarus," to an exhibition in Paris, and many of its greatest Masterpieces are there now for a variation on its recent Matisse show.

Certain types of art are by their nature especially at risk when they travel. Conservators — as well as insurers of exhibitions — are especially concerned with paintings on wood panels, for instance. They're notoriously vulnerable, because the paint can separate from the wood as the panel expands and contracts in response to climate and humidity shifts. Porcelain wood sculptures pose similar problems. So do mixed-media works, like a Rauschenberg combine or Julian Schnabel plate painting, because the different components may react to the environment in different ways.

Yet there is little consensus about what art should travel. While the Louvre refuses to lend any of its paintings on wood panels, most other museums use such prohibitions, and with innovations like the use of climate-controlled cases (which can include silicates to maintain a steady level of humidity), they have become increasingly willing to lend their panel paintings, witness the Siena and Mantegna exhibitions at the Metropolitan, and "Circa 1492" at the National Gallery in Washington.

James Coddington, paintings conservator at the Modern, uses the phrase "acceptable potential loss" to explain the fact that museums will even lend work that may well suffer minor damage — if, say, the work usually languishes in storage and is crucial to an important exhibition. "You don't make an absolute statement that any loss is serious," Coddington adds.

**T**HERE'S no question that for every incidence of art damage or vandalism or theft, there is a loss to the art world, and many more to the museum's budget. A vase is knocked over by a visitor to the permanent galleries; a painting topples over as it is being used from a conservator's studio.

Michelangelo's "Pietà" was vandalized in the Vatican and Picasso's "Guernica" was spray-painted in the Modern. More recently, Veronese's "Marriage at Cana" was ripped as it fell during conservation in the Louvre.

Richard Stone, a conservator at the Metropolitan, compares the risks involved with loan shows to rat-snake bites, and the everyday risks in museums to cigarette smoking. The former are more spectacular, the latter is vastly more commonplace. Still, as Coddington says, "The reason you worry about rat-snake bites is because they're lethal. Museum officials are quick to stress that no catastrophe involving a masterpiece on loan to an exhibition has occurred. But they concede that the odds of a disaster increase as the number of loans multiplies.

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THE WORLD TODAY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

London SE: The System That Failed

THE name Taurus was supposed to evoke images of a bull market. But now, with the London Stock Exchange's paperless settlement system officially designated an multimillion-dollar catastrophe...

U.S. Markets Digest Clinton's Tax Plan

By Conrad de Aenle

IT HAS taken the stock market more than three weeks to make up its mind about President Bill Clinton's economic program. Traders at first were sure they hated the tax increases...

effect is probably a modest hit to profitability, but I wouldn't make too much out of it. Profitability depends on economic growth. The bond market and the stock traders who sold in knee-jerk fashion after details of the program were announced think the growth won't be there...



He's Not Heavy, He's My Tax Man

Total tax revenue

Table with columns: Country, 1980, 1985, 1990. Lists tax revenue for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, OECD Total, EC, and EC.

Individuals, while U.S. stocks would be trading much lower without them. Small investors have propelled the bull run since 1990 by shifting money to mutual funds that then put it into stocks...

I'm a supporter of Clinton, but when you get to the reality, [the plan] starts to have problems, it needs adjustments. One's that Mr. Johnson and a lot of other economists would like to see are fewer tax increases and more spending cuts.

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Europe: Putting Insiders Outside the Law

By Aline Sullivan

THE allegations of corruption in Italy are in one sense surprising: It seems, according to many commentators, that everyone knew about these practices anyway. Much the same can be said of the financial crime of insider trading. Recently publicized plans by the British government to tighten the law on insider trading have sparked renewed debate in Europe over the price paid by private investors for lax regulation in the European Community...

The government is trying to force companies and individuals to behave correctly, but it is very difficult because we don't really have a market culture in Italy, said Professor Forestier. The lack of a market culture is not a problem in the developed economies of northern Europe. But by U.S. standards, the enforcement of rules on insider trading throughout the EC remains lax.

Best Performing Mutual Funds

Table listing mutual funds and their performance over different periods: Over one month to March 2, 1993; Over one year to March 2, 1993; Over five years to March 2, 1993.

Subscription form for I.F.I. magazine, including fields for name, address, city, and business function, and a return address for the Herald Tribune.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Credit and Charge Cards Compared

Table comparing Visa, MasterCard, Amex, and Diners cards across categories like Travel acc. ins., Travel Cars, Buyer Protection, Card Replacement, and Frequent flyer.

Abbreviations: acc. ins.: accident insurance; Bus: business.
Footnotes: 1. Annual deposit... 2. Available depending on the issuer's travel... 3. Available depending on the issuer's travel...

Levels of acceptance (thousands)

Table showing levels of acceptance for Visa, MasterCard, Amex, and Diners in various countries like U.S., Britain, France, Spain, Japan, and World-wide.

Charges

Table showing charges for Visa, MasterCard, Amex, and Diners in various countries like France, Spain, Japan, and U.S.

MONEY REPORT

Analysts' Estimates of French Company Results

Table with columns: COMPANY, End of financial year, Earnings est. for '92, Last month's est., % change, Last month's closing price, Current price, % change, P/E, No. of analysts' est. used.

For Globe-Trotters, What Price Plastic?

By Barbara Wall
DISCREET, convenient and relatively safe, plastic may soon substitute paper as the principal cross-border payment instrument.

the conversion rate, most card-wielding customers will get a better deal than cash- or check-carrying travelers.



An Object Lesson in Auction Technique

By Kate Bales
WHETHER your objective is smart investing or just the indulgence of a passion for collecting, public auctions can be an option worth exploring.

are available to any interested party throughout the world. Prices for catalogues range greatly depending on their size and shipping location.

BRIEF CASE

U.S. Trade in Foreign Stocks Through ADRs Sets Record
U.S. investors had more opportunities than ever to buy shares in foreign companies at home last year.

French petroleum company, and Germany's Dresdner Bank. But Latin America increasingly attracted the attention of investors.

U.S. and U.K. Firms Team Up To Offer International Funds

There has long been talk of how the world's fund industry is going to go global, with the sale of funds across international borders to citizens of any nationality.

U.S. Investors at Least, the Regulators (in the case of the United States, the Securities and Exchange Commission) have consistently gotten in the way.

The SEC has tended to limit the products available on the U.S. market—and to U.S. expatriates—and the net result has been a relative dearth of international products available to U.S. investors.

IRS Tightens Expenses Rules

By Robert C. Siner
A NEW IRS limit on deductions for business-related travel and living expenses is likely to cause major headaches and added expense for American employees on long-term temporary assignments and the firms they work for.

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On April 13th, the IHT will publish a special report on Private Banking
Among the topics to be covered are: Expanding services to well-off clients, Heightened competition, Protecting the client's secrecy, Old, established private bankers vs. the new players, International asset management and protection.

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Herald Tribune





DAVE BARRY

The Best Dressed Poll

MIAMI — Recently I had the honor of being asked to vote in the International Best Dressed Poll. According to the information accompanying the official ballot, this is a worldwide poll of 1,000 "fashion professionals, journalists and others with the daily opportunity to see fashion at its best."

I was very proud to be asked to vote, although I should note that I was out, technically, asked by the Best Dressed Poll Committee. I was asked by Ellie Brecher, who received a ballot because she used to cover fashion for the Miami Herald. She gave me her ballot because she was busy trying to get somebody to adopt an extra dog she had acquired.

Ellie collects stray animals. One time she collected a chicken, named Chuck E. Chicken, which she found wandering around as a baby (I mean the chicken was a baby). When you went over to Ellie's place, there would be Chuck, striding nervously around on the floor, trying not to get stepped on, shooing her head forward and back in the manner of chickens and middle-aged people trying to read restaurant menus.

Me, I'd never have a house chicken. I'd be afraid that some night, while I was sleeping, the chicken, fed up with being stepped on, would hop onto the bed and peck my eyeballs out. Why not? What would stop her? Fear of arrest? No, society has very little hold over chickens, unlike dogs, which are desperately eager to please society, know how to socialize, and know how to open dog-flog cans.

Speaking of dogs, Ellie also had acquired a stray ome, a Dalmatian.

U.S. Arts Grants

WASHINGTON — A New York circus, a New Hampshire artistic colony and a woman's philanthropic in San Francisco were among the winners when the National Endowment for the Arts awarded 60 challenge grants to arts institutions in 22 states. The grants range in size from \$75,000 to \$1 million. They are designed to help organizations of all kinds build financial security or launch major programs of potential regional or national importance.

named Maybelline, because, as Ellie notes, "she looks like she's wearing eye makeup." Ellie can't keep Maybelline, because she (Ellie) already has three dogs, including one named Harpo, who has asthma, which means that Ellie has to squirt a nasal inhaler up each of Harpo's nostrils twice a day, a procedure that, if you count the time required to get Harpo calmed down afterward, can consume as much as seven hours per nostril. Thus we see why, with one thing and another, Ellie simply did not have time to participate in this year's International Best Dressed Poll.

To help voters decide whom to vote for, the Poll Committee sent along a list of "international personalities," including princes, princesses, counts, duchesses, entertainers, stars, moguls and people with names such as — this is a real name — "Mrs. Sumner Pingree III." You just know that a person with a name like that has a monthly footwear budget larger than your mortgage payment.

Also included with the ballot was a list of people who have been inducted into the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame, including Ronald Reagan, Mrs. Henry Kissinger, Queen Elizabeth II and Bianca Jagger. I'm sure these international personalities all deserve the honor, although in all candor the queen does occasionally appear in public wearing what appears to be motel furniture on her head. But we all have fashion lapses. Two years ago, for example, I flew to California to make a speech, and when I got there I discovered that I had one black shoe and one brown shoe. Fortunately I was speaking to people from the newspaper industry, where you're considered to be at the height of fashion sophistication if you have your pants on frontward, so nobody noticed.

I had a hard time in the women's category, but I finally settled on an individual who has perfected an elegant yet exuberant look, a new "take" on the classic black-and-white motif. This is an individual with breeding, personality, soulful eyes and — above all — a keen sense of smell. I refer, of course, to Maybelline Brecher.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Couch Talk: Neurotic View of Italy Scandals

By Ken Shulman

ROME — Many of his former patients have the same recurring nightmare: there is an ominous knock on their office door; they experience a maddening inability to turn the handle; suddenly, the door bursts open to reveal a uniformed policeman with an arrest warrant in one hand and a pair of handcuffs in the other.

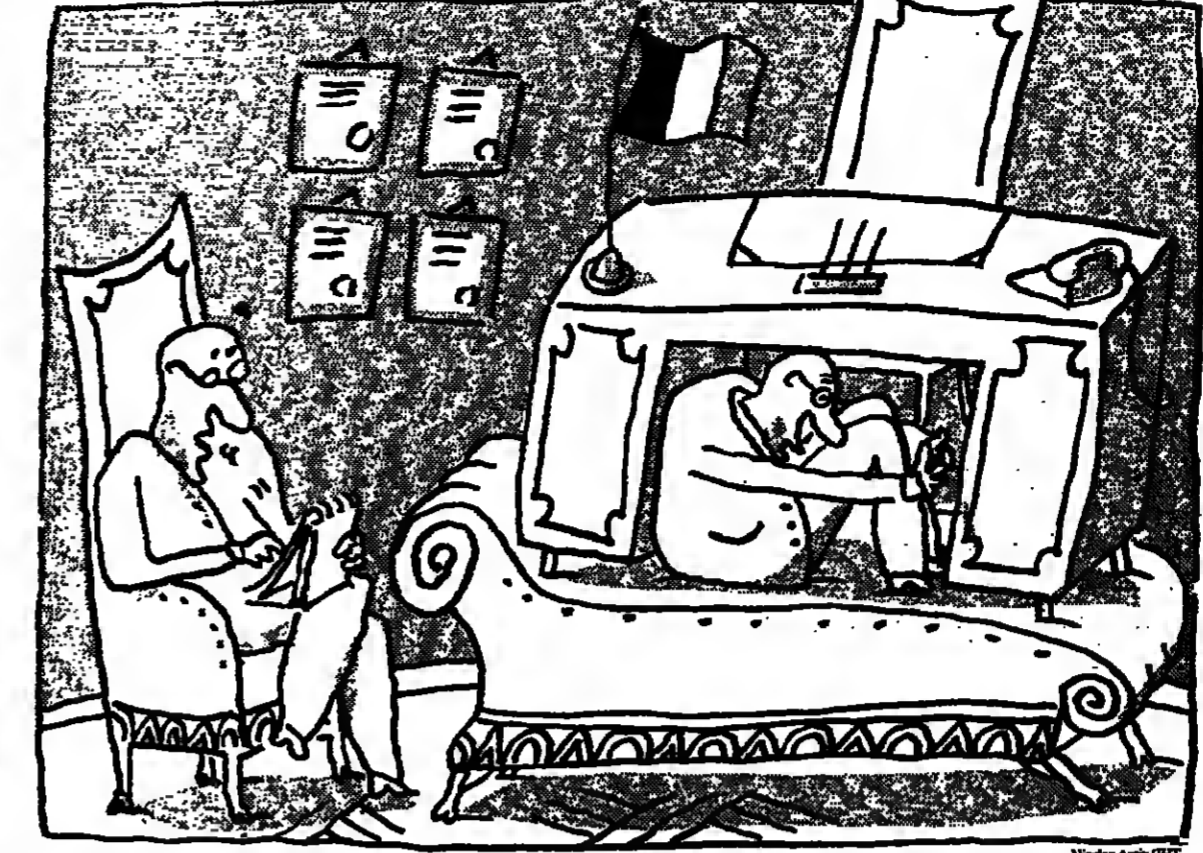
"You have to understand that most of these men have lived entirely sheltered lives," says Dr. Piero Rocchini, the Rome-based psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who has treated more than 200 deputies in the Italian parliament over the past 10 years.

"Until the current scandal, the political parties took care of everything for their politicians. The deputies didn't even have to face their own electorate. It was a system of power entirely detached from the people they were governing. Now, with the collapse of the party system, and with the very real possibility of arrest, these men have been thrust into a very harsh reality. And most of them are wholly unprepared. They have no idea of how to exist in a competitive environment."

In his new book "Le Nevrosi del Potere" ("The Neuroses of Power"), Rocchini traces his charges' decline from absolute power to absolute beginners. Without naming names, Rocchini outlines the well-entrenched abuses of power that conducted his patients into a very real sense of insulated invulnerability, and discusses the recent reforms that have stripped these defenses bare.

The profile he traces of the Italian political class is anything but flattering. Drawing on his experiences in therapy with Italian parliamentary deputies, and on a survey of politicians — a survey whose results are published in the book — Rocchini asserts that most Italian politicians elected to go into politics to escape from a sense of failure and frustration in their lives. Gladdened by their title "Onorevole" ("Honorable"), and shielded from both responsibility and decision-making by the political party of their choice, these parliamentary deputies sank into a muffled, cushioned world full of privilege, respect, and of a seeming omnipotence.

Until a recent reform, the Italian electoral system afforded the parties a dangerous level of control over elections. Instead of appealing to the electorate, the parliamentary candidate directed his energies into appeasing his fellow party members. According to Rocchini's analysis, the party functioned as a massive mother to its protégés, a possessive and suffocating mother that provided a sense of belonging and prestige, but stifled any manifestation of initiative or independence. Loyalty to



one's party was the ultimate and only criterion.

"My mother's protection ended at our front door when I was a child," says one of Rocchini's former patients in a therapeutic dialogue appearing in the book. "With the party, the protection is everywhere."

In the end, the phenomenon of the "mother-party" led to a government that existed solely to satisfy its own desires. "As with every suffocating mother, the only possibility left to the child is to eat," writes Rocchini, admitting that the psychoanalytical metaphor may be in slightly bad taste in the context of the current "Tangentopoli" kickback scandals.

Rocchini supplies an interesting list of the neuroses endemic to the typical Italian parliamentary deputy: narcissism, in which the deputy perceives the state as a toy to be used exclusively for his own pleasure; infantile omnipotence, where deputies live in a realm of pure desire uncontaminated by the obstacles usually encountered in satisfying those desires; a sense of guilt that accompanies the horrifying thought of loss of status and power; and a resis-

tance to change coupled with a capacity to adapt that tends to be highly developed in deputies whose only interest is to remain in power.

Given the revolutionary climate fomented by Milan Justice Antonio Di Pietro's "mani pulite" ("clean hands") investigation into political corruption, the recurring nightmare of the policeman at the door is often justified. More than one-fifth of the 630 deputies in Italy's lower house have been served with notices that they are under investigation. For the first time in its history, Italy's entire political class is on trial, not just for its crimes but to justify its existence. For Rocchini, the fall from party paradise into the very real world of dishonor and possible imprisonment has created a "Di Pietro" syndrome among politicians, a syndrome characterized by deep depression in some deputies, and an aggressive, hostile, and unrealistic denial in others.

A pioneer in the still-fledgling field of political psychology, the 42-year-old Rocchini had been hired by the parliamentary health service in 1983 following his pub-

lication of several articles on the subject. Afforded the masking title of Clinical Psychological Consultant, Rocchini's contract was terminated last April after his existence as the parliament's shrink was published in the Italian press.

Those looking for scandal and revealing couch-talk in "Le Nevrosi del Potere" will undoubtedly be disappointed. Rocchini is scrupulous in protecting the identities of the former patients he describes in the text, currently being translated for English and Spanish editions. And despite his overwhelmingly negative portrayal of Italian politics and politicians, Rocchini claims to be on excellent terms with nearly all of the deputies he treated.

"Italy can be viewed as a sort of laboratory to demonstrate the dangers of a certain brand of political degeneration," he says. "And most of my former patients agree that it is time to sound the alarm."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

PEOPLE

Louis Malle to Head Cannes Film Festival

The French director Louis Malle will head the jury of the 46th Cannes Film Festival, which runs from May 13 to 24. The actor Gérard Depardieu was president of last year's festival. Although most of Malle's films have been shot in French, his current box-office hit "Damage," the story of a British politician who shares his son's mistress, was filmed in English.

Lillian Gish's friends gathered to say farewell to the last of the great silent movie stars. The mourners — nearly 700 people — attended her memorial service under the vaulting Romanesque spaces of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Manhattan, where she had worshipped for decades. She died at 99 on Feb. 27.

Higher education in Japan: Masako Owada has begun what may be her most valuable schooling yet — a crash course on how to be a princess. Owada, who is to wed Crown Prince Naruhiko, 33, later this spring, arrived at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo bright and early to begin her "princess education." The 29-year-old princess-to-be will spend four mornings each week for the next month and a half studying eight topics ranging from constitutional law to classical poetry.

Queen Elizabeth II's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, began a two-week Caribbean cruise aboard the royal yacht Britannia amid protests from some members of Parliament that he was junketing in the sun at public expense. Buckingham Palace insisted the duke's seven-island tour was all work, with a busy schedule ranging from a cricket match on Montserrat to meeting fishermen on Anguilla.

A concert in Sydney by Elton John helped raise \$1.03 million for AIDS research. The sellout performance for 12,500 fans was telecast as part of a national fund-raiser for the AIDS Trust of Australia.

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WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, and Asia, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

THE L-FACTOR By Ernie Furtado

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to a previous puzzle.

BOOKS

COMING APART AT THE SEAMS: How Baseball Owners, Players and Television Executives Led Our National Pastime to the Brink of Disaster. By Jack Sands and Peter Gammons. Illustrated. 266 pages. \$24. MacMillan. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt. ANYONE who cares about baseball will understand without reading a word of their book what Jack Sands and Peter Gammons are saying. Big-league baseball is sick. The symptoms abound. The quality of play has declined. Players and owners outdo each other in greediness. The price of seeing a game is up. Attendance and television ratings are down. Time is "running out" for the sport that prides itself on not having a clock. A sports lawyer and the chief baseball analyst for the ESPN network, Sands and Gammons weave the story of baseball's unraveling around the succession of recent commissioners. They argue that Bowie Kuhn (1969-84) was "a messenger boy" for the Dodger owners Walter and Peter O'Malley. When August A. Busch, the beer baron who owned the St. Louis Cardinals, had had his fill of rising free-agent salaries, he put together a coalition of owners that ousted Kuhn, a lawyer, and brought in a businessman, Peter Ueberroth (1984-89). Ueberroth made money for the owners, mainly by selling baseball

television rights to CBS and ESPN for \$1.46 billion. But he also inspired the owners to collude in not signing free agents, and when arbitrators found for the complaining players, this transgression cost the 28 teams \$280 million. When Ueberroth moved on, the owners brought in the Philosopher King, A. Bartlett Giamatti, who died after less than a year in office, leaving the job to the final commissioner, Fay Vincent (1990-92), who was finally forced to resign. The office is empty now and the owners and the players are heading for a labor disagreement that commentators call "the big one." What do the authors see as the immediate threat to baseball? They foresee declining television revenue and a split in the players association between the haves and the have-nots. The authors anticipate the formation of a more equitable league and the rise of international play that would leave American baseball squabbling in its own backyard. What do Sands and Gammons propose to solve baseball's problems? They would, among other things, reorganize baseball's leadership, creating a corporation to run the business side, headed by a chief executive officer chosen by a board that would include a players' representative. They would add a new level of playoffs, not to diminish the pennant races but to enhance them by rewarding the team with the best record in a season. And they would trust the marketplace to determine pay, asking the players to give up salary arbitration in return for unrestricted free agency. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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